THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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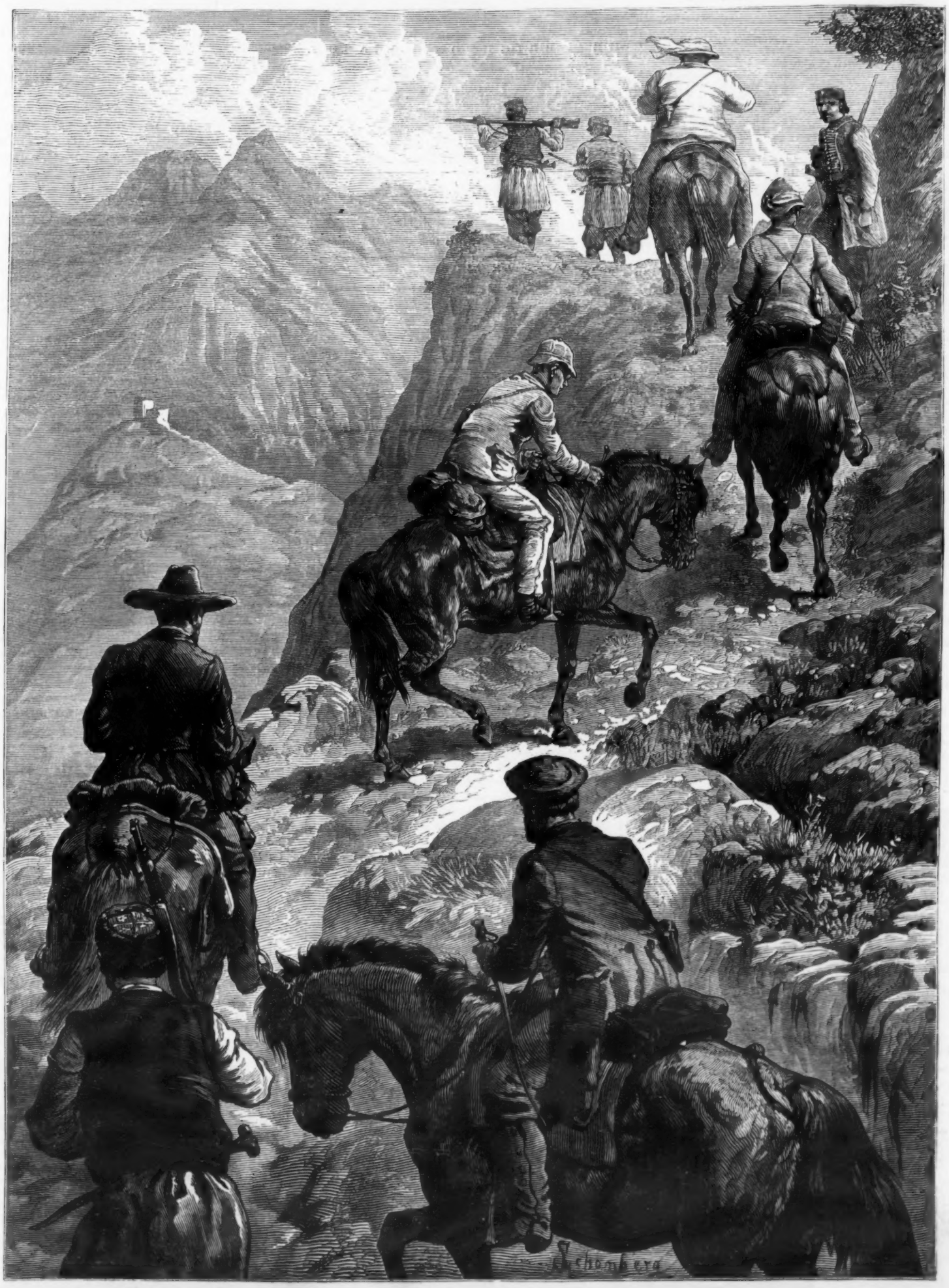

ENGLISH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS GOING TO THE MONTENEGRIN CAMP: A GOOD BIT OF ROAD.—SEE PAGE 350.

FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at Moor Park, Rickmansworth, the Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Wimbledon, Lady Blomefield, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Egremont Lodge, Ryde, the wife of Hugh Meares, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's Church, Deptford, in the county of Kent, by the Rev. Charles Walford, Gustaf Svensson, of the I.M. Customs Service, China, youngest son of Olof Svensson, to Grace Martha Owen, youngest daughter of David Owen.

On the 30th ult., at St. Peter's Church Cranley-gardens, Piers Egerton Warburton, M.P., for Mid-Cheshire, to the Hon. Antoinette Elizabeth Saumarez, daughter of Lord de Saumarez.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at the West Hall, High Leigh, suddenly, the Lady Elizabeth Leigh, the beloved wife of Egerton Leigh, of the West Hall, and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire, and eldest daughter of the Earl of Bantry.

On the 2nd inst., at 40, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Philadelphia Lætitia Cotton, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., in her 92nd year.

On the 2nd inst., at Florence, Ida, Duchesse de Talleyrand Perigord, aged 80.

On the 4th inst., at the Forest, Walthamstow, Essex, Sophia Harriet, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Lagden Ramsden, M.A., and last surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., aged 73.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

SUNDAY, OCT. 10.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; Philip. iv. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Luke ix. 28—51.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Stokoe, Head Master of King's College School.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Bedford; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Wace, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Wordsworth.
Temple Church. 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, OCT. 11.

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
Moon's first quarter, 0.35 a.m.
Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, noon.
Aristotelean Society, 8 p.m., Dr. Shadworth H. Hodgson on Philosophy in Relation to its History.
International Balloon Contest, Crystal Palace.
Trinity College, London, opening of session; address by the Warden.
Races: Newmarket.
Stratford-on-Avon Poultry and Dog Show (two days).

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m.. Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic (and on 13th, 14th, 15th).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13.

Leeds Triennial Musical Festival (four days), the Duke of Edinburgh, president—11.30 a.m., Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" 7.30 p.m., Barnett's new cantata "The Building of the Ship," Mozart's Symphony in G minor, &c.
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m., Dr. R. MacDonald, Short Stories from Skye.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Merthyr Tydvil Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall (till the 20th).
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Toxophilite Society, Major Lewin's prize.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

Leeds Musical Festival: 11.30 a.m., Beethoven's Choral Symphony, No. 9; Bennett's "May Queen," &c.; 7.30 p.m., Handel's "Samson."
Evangelical Protestant Union, annual conference at Manchester.
Toxophilite Society, autumn handicap.

FRIDAY, OCT. [15.]

Leeds Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m., Mr. A. Sullivan's new sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch," Beethoven's Mass in C, Schubert's "Song of Miriam;" 3.30 p.m., organ recital by Dr. Spark; 7.30 p.m., Bach's cantata "O Light Everlasting," Mendelssohn's "Loreley," &c.
City of London College, 6 p.m., Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy: Causes of Production.
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m., Mr. Furnivall, Forewords; Dr. Tanger on Editions of Hamlet.
St. James's Institute, Holloway, evening, Professor H. Morley, first of six lectures on the Characteristics of English Literature.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

Leeds Musical Festival: 11.30 a.m., Spohr's "Last Judgment," Haydn's "Creation," parts 1 and 2; 3.30 p.m., Organ Recital by Dr. Spark.
Historical Society: Dr. Zerffi, first of thirty lectures on the Science of General History; South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m.
South London Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept.	26	30·164	61·0	54·7	·81	8	69·8	53·2	WSW. SSW.	48	0·000
	27	30·204	62·8	51·5	·75	3	72·0	57·2	SSW. SE.	92	0·010*
	28	30·121	56·3	54·9	·93	2	67·8	50·6	SE. ENE.	50	0·005*
	29	30·435	53·0	51·0	·93	6	61·8	49·4	ENE. NE.	**	0·00[illegible]*
	30	30·3[illegible]2	53·5	49·9	·88	6	64·0	45·5	NE. N.	36	[illegible]
Oct.	1	[illegible]	55·7	50·3	·89	5	64·2	50·6	N. SW.	73	[illegible]
	2	29·873	50·8	45·6	·84	7	[illegible]	47·5	SW. WSW. NW.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Dew. ** Instrument cleaning.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·140	30·2[illegible]1	30·436	30·472	30·304	30·248	29·905
Temperature of Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Direction of Wind	WSW.	ESE.	SE.	ENE.	NE.	N.	S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

Sunday. M	Sunday. A	Monday. M	Monday. A	Tuesday. M	Tuesday. A	Wednesday. M	Wednesday. A	Thursday. M	Thursday. A	Friday. M	Friday. A	Saturday. M	Saturday. A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	7 7	7 47	8 30	9 15	10 0	10 38	11 15	11 45	—	0 10	0 35

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and
THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MATINÉE, WEDNESDAY, at Three; Matinée, SATURDAY. Every Evening, at Eight p.m. Extraordinary and unprecedented ovations. Positively Last Week of HAVERLY'S AMERICAN UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS. Forty Famous Performers—Forty. Last Week—Twelve Song and Dance Artists. Last Week—Twelve Champion Clog-Dancers. Last Week—Eight End Men; Twelve Banjo Experts; Forty Artists. Great success, DOWN IN A COAL-MINE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30—Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, OCT. 9, 16, 23, 30, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.
FORTY LECTURES on the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of ORNAMENTAL ART, with special reference to Æsthetics, and the General Courses given during the last two Sessions, will be delivered by Dr. G. G. ZERFFI, F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., in the LECTURE THEATRE of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, during the two Sessions, 1880 and 1881, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'Clock, commencing TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1880.
The public will be admitted on payment of 10s. for each sessional course of twenty lectures, or 15s. for the complete annual course of forty lectures, or 1s. each lecture.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALOGY, applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at King's College. Two Courses are given, one on Saturday Mornings from 10.30 to 11.30, and the other on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin SATURDAY, OCT. 9, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology of Professor Tennant at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C. Terms, 7s. for Lesson of one hour.

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Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates.
Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.
Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton
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Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
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A Morning Up and Evening Down Fast Train Every Weekday between London Bridge and West Brighton.

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CHEAP EXPRESS SERVICE Every Week Night—First, Second, and Third Class.
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.
Fares—Single, 33s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 39s., 30s.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
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HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, viâ Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; at the Grand Hotel Office, Trafalgar-square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

Not gloom—that is too strong a word—but a hue which may be described as sombre overspreads the firmament of public affairs in this country, and, indeed, all over Europe. Here and there, dark spots threaten mischief if they be not dispersed; but, on the whole, discomfort arises, where discomfort exists, rather from leaden than from stormy skies. There is no laughing sunshine; nothing to exhilarate the spirits of men; and such disasters as occur, physical or political, occurring as they very often do in clusters, take a deeper hold upon the public mind than is usual, chiefly on account of the increased susceptibility which surrounding conditions have produced. People have come home from their holidays less refreshed, owing to their brevity, than commonly has been the case with them. A twinge of wintry weather, an earlier prevalence—in the Metropolis, at least—of fogs, and in the country an absence of that October sparkle and crisp atmosphere for which the month is distinguished have tempered with remarkable sobriety the cheerfulness raised by a good harvest. In politics we are entering upon an uncertain future, in which it is far from impossible that evil may predominate over good; but, as to which, it is not unlikely that apprehensions of national and international disturbances may prove to have been less reasonable than facts would warrant. Nothing around us has yet assumed an aspect which would justify depression; but it must be confessed there is not much that is calculated to incite a brisker will in the public mind.

Since our last issue nothing of obvious importance has transpired affecting the differences that have obtained between the European Powers and the Government of the Sultan. The motives of the Porte and the intrigues by means of which it seeks to evade its Treaty obligations, are perhaps somewhat clearer than they were, and closer acquaintance with them does not tend to raise the credit of Turkish placemen—we can hardly call them statesmen—in the estimation of Europe. There is in them a mixture of cleverness and audacity which, however it may give trouble to the Powers intent upon enforcing the Treaty of Berlin, can only weaken the stability (or perhaps it would be more correct to say augment the instability) of the Ottoman Empire. The Cabinet of her Majesty's Government have met and have again dispersed. It is plain that they have no intention of rushing into war; it is plain, too, that they do not interpret Turkish recalcitration as a fixed element in the problem they have undertaken to solve. They know what it means. They know how it must end, if the concert of the Signatary Powers can be maintained. They can wait, if needs be, until the Sultan and his satellites come to a better mind. But, for the present, their action, so far at least as is visible to the public, is held in suspense, and the only conclusion of which we can be assured is that the influence of England is being employed to do what must be done without running the risk of a general war.

The news from beyond the North-West Frontier of India cannot, all things being considered, be deemed unsatisfactory. Whether the Troops, British or Native, of the Indian Government can be wholly withdrawn from Southern Afghanistan, or whether the city of Candahar is to be temporarily occupied in the interests of order and of a permanently established government, the authorities, even if they have decided the question for themselves, have not yet seen fit to disclose to the public. So far as can be reasonably inferred from the military movements that are taking place, the desire of the Viceroy and his Council is to withdraw from the entire country as soon as may be, and then to bring to a close, without discredit to our arms, but signally to the discomfiture of bygone statesmanship, a chapter of history which should never have been written. Be this, however, as it may, there remains no obtrusive cause for uneasiness in that part of the globe. We wish that so much could be justly said of South African politics; but the spirit of the Cape Government and the attitude of the discontented Native tribes of Basutoland, are such as may well disturb the equanimity of her Majesty's Colonial Secretary.

The darkest trouble, however, is far nearer home. Ireland, not as a whole, but in large sections of her social area, is entering upon one of those periods of spasmodic discontent which, albeit likely to be followed by wise legislation, is, and always have been, characterised by much immediate fear and distress. A kind of terrorism is abroad, threatening now, as it has done before, to cow the holders of landed property. Outrages, both upon property and upon person, are becoming far too frequent, and the administration of the law, with whatever firmness and promptitude, fails to put an end to these agrarian offences. The Land League agitation greatly exasperates the half-ruined tenant farmers and peasantry in all the districts pervaded by agricultural destitution. The state of things closely corresponds with Mr. W. E. Forster's prevision. He did not anticipate anything approaching to an insurrection of the Irish people; but he deemed it possible that, during the coming winter, individual lives and families might be exposed to intolerable dangers. All this we have seen before. Even worse than this has been recorded of certain parts of the Emerald Isle. It is disheartening, no doubt. It is the more so because it is also extremely perplexing. A certain perversity of the popular will has grown up, owing partly, if not mainly, to British misgovernment, which can only be dealt with successfully by slow remedial agencies. There is no panacea for Ireland, any more than there is for any other country. Nothing will speedily extirpate the mischief which has been wrought into her system by successive political blunders spreading over many generations. But justice and the patient and considerate application of really sound measures have done, are doing, and will do, not a little to extricate Ireland from the slough into which she has been thrown. Her time of general prosperity may not be close at hand. But it will be England's fault if it should be deferred to any very remote period in the future. She has not yet paid to her unhappy sister nation the whole debt incurred by her in times that have gone by. She has returned to her, it is true, substantial instalments of it. But it would seem that constantly accruing interest will put to a crucial test her patience, her prejudices, and her sense of equity.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper gave a dinner party last Saturday evening at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his capacity of President of the Board of Trade, is about to pay an official visit to Heligoland.

Lord Norton opened an art-exhibition at Leek, Staffordshire, on Monday. In his address he dwelt on the advantages of art-education to workmen.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Kenneth Muir Mackenzie Principal Secretary in his Department, and Mr. Carington Francis Secretary of Commissions.

Major Atkinson, of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry, and Captain Barlow, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, have been recommended for the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry in Afghanistan; and the Victoria Cross has been bestowed on Sergeant (now Lieutenant) Robert George Scott, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during an attack on Moirosi's mountain in April, 1879.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that her Majesty has appointed Sir Sandford Freeling to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Trinidad and its dependencies; and Mr. George William Des Vœux, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Fiji.

Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, with their two daughters, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday night. In reply to an address presented to him approving of his South African policy, his Excellency said he had no misgivings as to the permanent success of a policy which he felt sure would ultimately prove to be founded on the broad principles which her Majesty's Government and the colony desired to be recognised in the administration of South Africa.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., on Thursday week distributed the prizes in connection with the Government Schools of Art and Science at Tiverton. He dwelt upon the impetus which modern progress has given, not only to the development of primary education, but to that of the middle and higher classes.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Jingoism, which some fondly hoped to be extinct, has broken out again, but happily in a very mild form. On Monday evening the "Men of London," in response to an agitated summons, met at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School at Knightsbridge to display their indignation at the "un-English policy" of Mr. Gladstone in promoting the European Concert and assembling an international ironclad fleet in Adriatic waters. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Knightsbridge indignation meeting was "a miserable fiasco." Whether this were the case or not, the perusal of the report of Monday's proceedings in the Riding School has filled me with Hope and Joy. A distinguished anti-Gladstonian, who was one of the speakers at the meeting, made the generous announcement that he intends to offer two prizes of one hundred pounds and fifty pounds for the two best essays on "Liberalism and its Demoralising Effects on the National Religion and Liberties of Europe." I intend to compete for one of those prizes; and I hope that the bigger of the two will be awarded to me.

Yes, I *must* compete; butcher's meat is fearfully dear; and the kitchen-maid is threatening to resign unless her wages are raised. My bookbinders have all sent in their little bill; and they are all stern men who will brook no delay, and insist on prompt payments (I wish they would not keep my books for so unconscionably long a time when they take them away for binding). But they must be settled with; and I will compete. The demand for local rates will be coming in soon; and I am told that the bell-wires all want "seeing to," and that the cook must positively have a new set of stew-pans. I will compete. Business is bad. The publishers refuse to look at my epic poem (the Siege of Ticonderoga, in Twenty-Four Cantos); the manager of the Hilarity Theatre declines the suggestion to turn my (unjustly still unacted) five-act tragedy into a burlesque extravaganza for Christmas. I have had three acrostics and two conundrums "returned with thanks" lately by the comic papers and altogether things are going *muy mal a la casa*—as a Spanish beggar once diplomatically put the matter of his impecuniosity to me. I will compete.

I have the subjects, the divisions and the subdivisions, the exordia, arguments, and perorations; the facts, fancies, figures, and fudge of a prize essay "On the Demoralising Effects of Liberalism" at my fingers' ends and my tongue's tip. The Turpitude of Catholic Emancipation; Shocking Tergiversation of the late Sir Robert Peel; Awful Results of the French Revolution of July, 1830: Dreadful Criminality of the Reform Bill of 1832; Pernicious Outcome of the Abolition of the Corn Laws; Widespread Desolation Caused by the Expulsion of the Austrians from Italy; Anarchy at Naples; The Beneficence of Bomba Frustrated by the Guilt of Garibaldi; Ineffaceable National Humiliation due to the Battle of Navarino; Depravity of Town Clerks and Deep-dyed Profligacy of Beadles, arisen solely from the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; Our Splendid Legal System Undermined by the Suppression of the Palace Court, the Reform of Chancery, the Establishment of County Courts, and the Abrogation of Imprisonment for Debt under the writ of *capias*. A glorious programme! I will proceed to compete forthwith.

That is to say, I will begin my essay on the "Demoralising Effects of Liberalism" (alas! too true! You can form no idea how demoralised I became when the Ballot Act was passed, and the Jews were admitted to Parliament) as soon as ever I have done with the Black Beetles. With those creeping things are bound up a number of really important sanitary questions: and I am heartily glad that the large number of correspondents who have written to me on the subject have taken the question which I put to my good friend Dr. Richardson quite *au sérieux*, and have replied to it in a practical manner, instead of attempting to turn me and my black beetles into derision. The loud laugh which "proclaims the vacant mind" is never so offensive as when it takes the concrete form of a would-be sarcastic anonymous letter.

A solicitor writing from West Brighton, Cheshire, advises cutting a hole in the floor of the kitchen near the fireplace large enough to contain a moderately sized pie-dish, the rim of which is to rest on the boards. The receptacle is to be half filled with a mixture of beer and water, with a pinch of brown sugar. The beetles go to drink at this dark beer pool, tumble in and are drowned. But, the floor of my kitchen is of stone. Am I to take up an entire flag to form a miniature Black Sea of beer for the beetles to fuddle and drown themselves in? I asked Mrs. Cook if she had ever tried the beer-and-sugar process. "Often," she said. But, the prising up of the stone flooring being inexpedient, she had surrounded her beer beetle-snare with little sticks sloping from the rim of the dish to the ground, serving as inclined planes for the beetles to crawl to their destruction. My thanks to the solicitor at West Brighton.

But my lady correspondent, "Zoë," writing from Dursley, and in a wonderfully well-formed, decided, and legible hand, is even more exhaustive in her communication headed "*De re Verminibus*." "Get a dozen or more small smooth basins," writes "Zoë," "fill them to about an inch from the top with a mixture composed of half a pint of water and a tablespoonful of beer. At night set these basins close to the kitchen walls or to some wooden erection up which the creatures can climb. They will sometimes be seen hanging by their hind legs as they drink; but if the liquid be too high in the basins, or not strong enough to intoxicate the beetles, they will escape, *and give effectual warning to others.*" The idea of the partially intoxicated blackbeetles serving as "shocking examples" to their yet "undemoralised" or unbeersoddened fellows is certainly diverting; but who shall say that it is not based on a subtle perception of truth?

> I will not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
> If birds confabulate or no,

writes the poet. That birds *do* "confabulate" seems tolerably certain; and why should there not be a regular (although to us inscrutable) system of intercommunication between black beetles?

"Zoë" goes on to say that an average of between forty and fifty beetles may be caught each night in one of these beer-basin traps; but that after a week or two, if the plan is not found effectual, the kitchen grate must be taken out, *when probably three pints of black beetles' eggs will have to be removed and burned.* This observation fills me simply with horror. It is far less the "three pints of black beetles' eggs" that I am thinking of, than the irruption into the kitchen of the Builder and his Men, with the subsequent Ironmonger, culminating in the Plasterer, and indignant threats of legal proceedings for unnecessary disturbance from my next-door neighbours to "cap the climax of my catastrophe."

My correspondent at Dursley fills four whole pages with wise and womanly counsels; but I venture to think that she errs in the expression of her opinion that not before the year 2280 will people be in a position to reduce Dr. Richardson's precepts to practice. "At present," she remarks, "Hygeia is unattainable." Not so—or nearly so. If all British housewives showed as much practical knowledge and common-sense as "Zoë" does, the city of Hygeia might be removed from the region of Utopia to the shores of England (you know how they move cities in the United States, by contract, on the jack-screw system), at a much earlier date than at present we are apt to think.

But those black-beetles. "Have that nice, cheery little fellow the cricket in," writes another sympathising correspondent. The crickets chirp on my hearth all night long; and I believe that the black-beetles waltz to the shrill music even as the ragged children in the slums dance to the strains of the organ ground by the brown alien from sunny Italy. "Try a hedgehog," writes another adviser. I have tried a hedgehog, baked, in Spain; and found his flesh very good eating. I think I will send for one, in view of the black-beetles; but gratitude and prudence will alike prevent my eventually devouring him. Finally, I. D. H. (Middlesbrough) writes me tersely and defiantly. "You are making a stir about a very small matter. *I like black-beetles.*"

Meanwhile my poor dwelling is full of noxious substances in tins and cardboard boxes and paper packages, sent me through the post by commiserating (and advertising) tradesmen. I begin to think that I am Mithridates, who fed on poisons. Mrs. Cook on being consulted on toxicology as applied to black beetles, replied that she had made frequent use of Somebody's Vermin Powder, and that the black beetles "seemed to prosper on it."

After the black beetles, naturally the Juvenile Offenders. We have been treating those unhappy little humans pretty much as though they were vermin for unnumbered years. At the great public meeting at Manchester on Tuesday the two most remarkable speeches were those delivered by the Earl of Derby and Lord Houghton. The latter was one of the earliest movers for legislation with regard to juvenile offenders; but his first attempt to introduce a measure for the establishment of reformatories and industrial schools met with little more acceptance in Parliament than did Wilberforce's first endeavours to persuade the House of Commons seriously to consider the feasibility of abolishing the Slave Trade. Lord Houghton is the president of the admirable Philanthropic Society, whose school—it is the English Mettray—at Red Hill has, I believe, during its long career of usefulness entirely reclaimed and rendered respectable members of society an average of eighty per cent of criminal boys.

Mind, criminal boys—not naughty ones. The merely Naughty Boy—the orchard-despoiling, flower-plucking, window-breaking, stone-throwing, and generally mischievous, turbulent, and troublesome urchin—is a far more important factor in the juvenile offender question than is generally thought. The criminal boy may be, perhaps, by means of wise laws, universal education, and the purification of the dwellings of the poor, gradually weeded out; but how are we to get rid of the "young Turk," the "nineter," the idle, brutal, scampish, disorderly truant? "Flog him!" cry the county justices and the "disciplinarians." But Lord Derby seems to be far from decided in his mind as to the efficacy of corporal punishment in all cases of juvenile delinquency. Flogging may do good, and it may do harm. George Barrington, the notorious pickpocket, who, after his transportation to New South Wales, rose by good conduct to a position of the highest respectability, and eventually (if I remember aright) became a magistrate, was wont to ascribe his first lapse into crime to an exceptionally merciless scourging which he had suffered for some boyish offence at school. His self-respect was shattered by the agony and degradation of the chastisement; and he ran away from school, and "went to the dogs." Fortunately for himself, he ultimately repented, and came back from canine company.

Mem.: An analogous story is related of Johann Buckler, nicknamed "Schinderhannes," the famous Robber of the Rhine, whose career furnished the late Mr. Leitch Ritchie with the groundwork of a stirring romance. An anecdote to the same effect is related of Cartouche, the noted French bandit. Flogging may deter some small offenders; but it may harden others, irrevocably. But where are we to find the Golden Mean? To complicate the question, it often happens that the Naughty Boy—the truant, the apple-pilferer, the window-breaker, the stone-thrower, the performer with the catapult and the pop-gun—is the child of quite respectable parents. Would such respectable parents like to have their boys taken to a police-station to be birched by the gaoler?

At the same time, some of my correspondents are quite angry with me because I last week pointed out that Solomon never said textually "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child," and that these precise words are to be found not in the Proverbs, but in "Hudibras;" which is simply the fact. "T. D." expresses an ironical hope that "some considerate old lady has already forwarded me a copy of the Scriptures with the passages marked in which Solomon commends the corporal chastisement of children"—as though the Old Testament were some recondite book which only the "serious classes" habitually studied. I believe that I know three fourths of the thirty-one chapters of the Book of Proverbs by heart; and I have so known them these forty years past. Over and over again, as a boy, was I set to learn by heart a chapter of Proverbs as a penal task. The infliction was, so far as I was concerned, judicious; for I usually "improved the opportunity" by getting by heart, on my own account, a couple of chapters, in addition to the one penally prescribed to me.

The curious circumstance to which I wished to draw attention was this: That probably nine tenths of the excellent persons who are of the same mind with the Wise Man as to severity to children are firmly convinced that Solomon did "somewhere" literally say "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child," and that they prefer to quote as a proverb the antithetical and alliterative paraphrase of what Solomon *did* say (Prov. xiii. 24; xxiii. 13; and xxix. 15) by the profane author Butler. How deeply this delusion is rooted in the popular mind is shown in the letter of a correspondent signing himself "Reader," who almost triumphantly quotes some doggerel which, he says, has been familiar to him since childhood:—

> Solomon said, in accents mild,
> Spare the rod, and spoil the child:
> Be he man, or be she maid,
> Whip 'em and wallop 'em, Solomon said.

This doggerel was, if I remember correctly, cited at the Social Science Congress last year, and gave rise to some indignant comments from Miss Lydia Becker. In the versified paraphrase of the lines in Hudibras it is obvious that Butler's meaning has been amplified, and the actual text of Solomon has been even more widely departed from. Solomon's recommendation of chastisement applies solely to sons; and he makes no reference whatever to the correction of daughters. Yet, I have not the slightest doubt that, were I to write on this subject until my hair grew through my hat and my toe-nails grew through my boots, there would be still some hundreds of thousands of people invincibly persuaded that King Solomon did "somewhere" write the exact words, "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child," and that all the Cruden's Concordances in the world would not induce them to alter their opinion.

Mem.: I am rapidly arriving at the conclusion that (from a business point of view) it is unprofitable and injudicious to tell people what they did not know before. Tell them what they *do* know, and they feel flattered by a once-familiar thing being recalled to their minds, and think you a very clever fellow. But tell them something they did *not* know, and that they do not wish to know, and they denounce you as an impertinent. English people like to think that Mrs. Glasse, in her Cookery Book, wrote "First Catch your Hare;" that the story of Casabianca ("The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck") is true; that Charles the Second knighted a sirloin (or rather sur-loin) of beef; and that Queen Elizabeth was eating roast goose when the news of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was brought to her; just as Frenchmen like to believe that Cambronne, at Waterloo, exclaimed "The Guard Dies, but Never Surrenders;" and that the Vengeur went down with her colours nailed to the mast and all hands shouting "*Vive la République!*"

The recollection of a paragraph which I lately penned concerning "clerical humourists," leads me to read with interest an extract from a Yorkshire contemporary (its name I am, unfortunately, unable to decipher), in which it is stated that Sir George Wombwell has just taken steps to perpetuate the memory of the fact that the author of "Tristram Shandy" lived for a time in Yorkshire. Shandy Hall, where Sterne resided for seven whole years, is a picturesque old house on Sir George's estate at Coxwold; but, hitherto, there has been nothing about its outward appearance to identify it with the erratic genius who gave My Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, the Widow Wadman and Dr. Slop, the "foolish fat scullion," and the Story of Le Fêvre to enduring English letters. The popular Yorkshire Baronet whom I have named has caused a suitable tablet to be prepared for insertion over the gate of Shandy Hall, with this inscription:—

> Here dwelt
> LAURENCE STERNE,
> Many years Incumbent of Coxwold.
> Here he wrote "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey."
> Died in London, 1768; aged 55 years.

Bravo! Sir George Wombwell. Have we anywhere in England any mural mementoes of Henry Fielding or of Tobias Smollett?

In a lengthy and interesting communication, much too long to print, "A. E." states that the Mr. Walker who exhibited an orrery under the title of the "Eidouranion," was not a Hebrew, and had not a hook nose, and consequently could not have had anything to do with the origin of the slang expression "Hookey Walker." I am not in any way responsible for the Eidouranion Walker story, which is related in Hatton's "Slang Dictionary," p. 335, and is there quoted from "Notes and Queries," IV., 425.

Mem.: "The Music of the Spheres" in Hudibras. A host of correspondents quote "Twelfth Night," Act III., Scene I.,

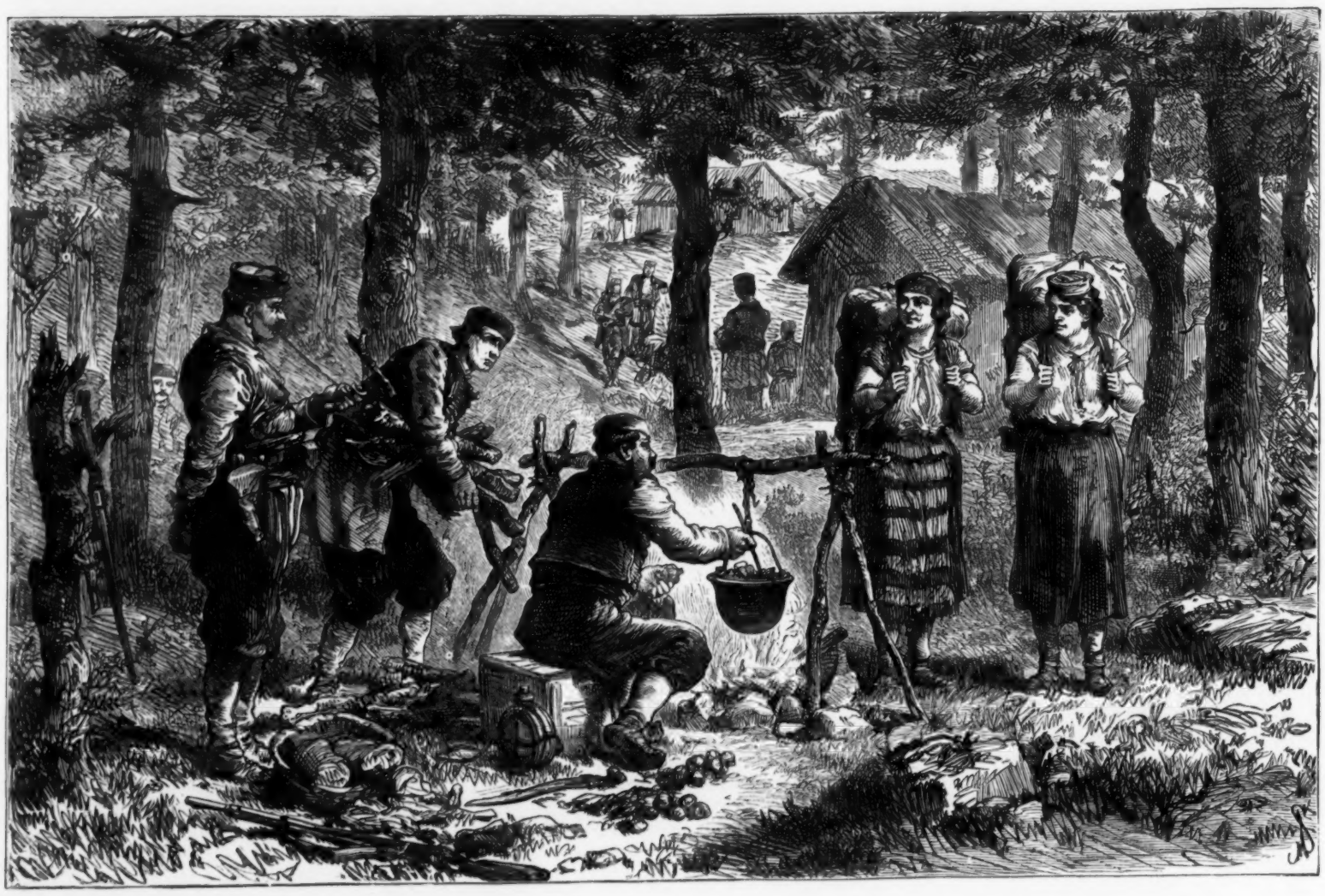
> I had rather hear you to solicit that
> Than music *from* the spheres.

A smaller number of correspondents quote the exquisitely implied but not literal allusion to such music in "The Merchant of Venice," Act V., Scene I. Lorenzo to Jessica:—

> There's not the smallest orb that thou behold'st
> But in his motion like an angel sings,
> Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins,
> Such harmony is in immortal souls.

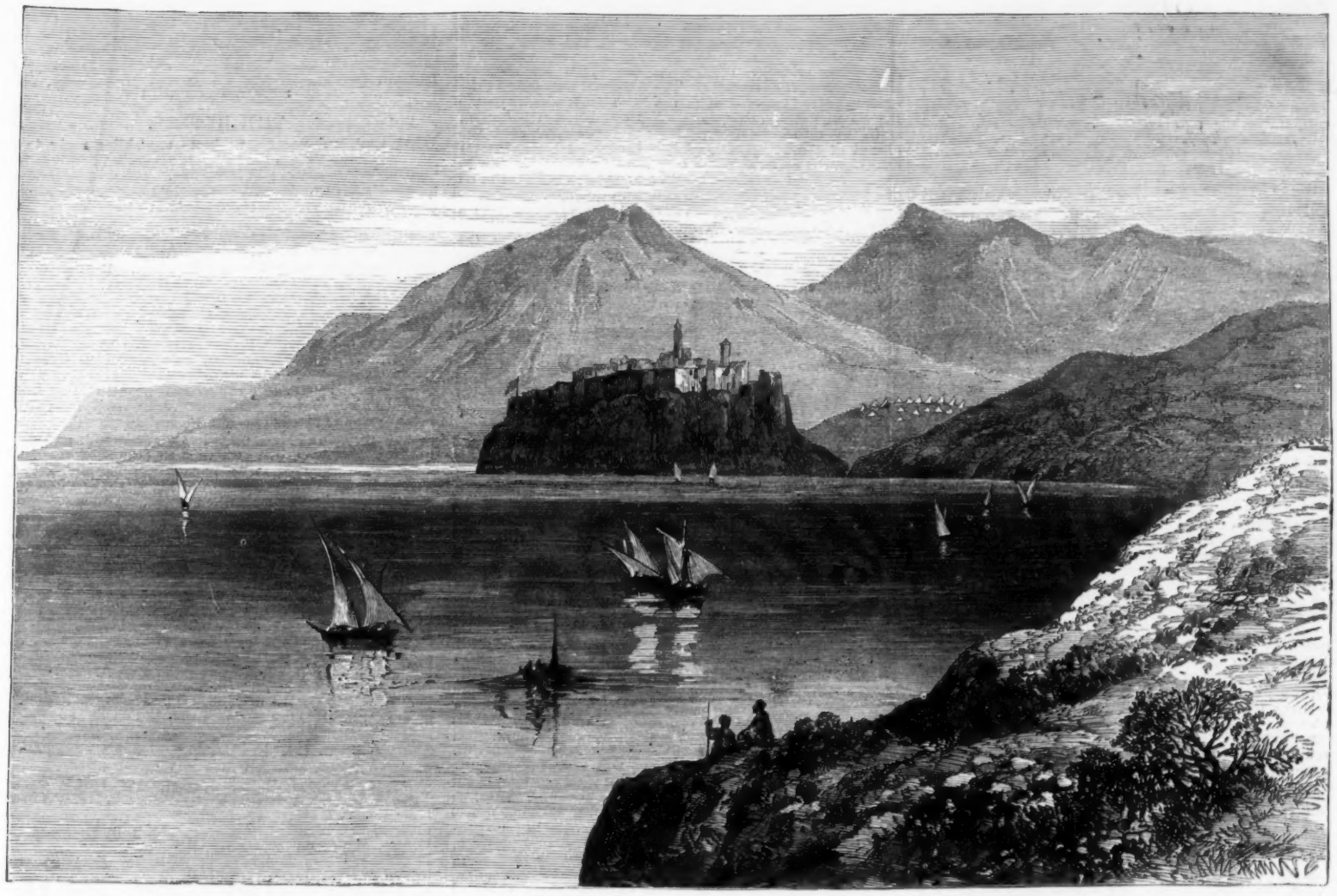
It is possible (but not possible to determine conclusively) that Butler, who is entitled to be classed with Bishop Andrews as "a gulf of learning," and who was curiously versed in mathematics and astronomy, took his image of the Music of the Spheres, not from Shakspeare, but from Kepler's "Harmonia Mundi," published in 1619, in which the German Philosopher enlarges on the strange musically-spherical doctrine of Pythagoras.

G. A. S.



A SKETCH IN THE MONTENEGRIN CAMP, NEAR ANTIVARI, BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.

SIGNAL FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF MONTENEGRO.—SEE PAGE 350.



DULCIGNO, WITH ENCAMPMENT OF TURKISH REGULARS: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH. SKETCHED BY CAPTAIN GAMBIER.

DULCIGNO, FROM THE NORTH. SKETCHED BY CAPTAIN GAMBIER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The movements of the combined squadron of the six Christian Powers in Eastern waters has perhaps been the chief topic of conversation during the week. Last Sunday a meeting was to have taken place at the Cirque Fernando to protest in favour of peace, under the patronage of Citizens Blanqui, Henri Rochefort, and Félix Pyat. This protestation *à la façon anglaise* against the manifestation against Dulcigno was advocated by all the Republican and Radical Press, with the exception of the Gambettist organs. At the last moment the Government prohibited the meeting on the strength of the Imperial decree of March 25, 1852. It appears that at present, and until the Senate shall have passed the Bill on public meetings already adopted by the Chamber, public political meetings are regulated by the articles of the penal code relative to illegal associations. No explanation was given to the organisers of the meeting for the refusal of the Ministry to authorise it. The indignation of the press is almost unanimous at this subterfuge, and the Ferry Cabinet will not have improved its position in public opinion by having recourse to a decree of the Empire in order to prevent a public meeting in the tenth year of the Republic. Matters were made worse on Sunday by the dissolution of a meeting of the Free-thinkers Society of the twelfth arrondissement. This meeting had been authorised, and Citizen Amouroux was delivering a lecture on the question of the religious congregations. In the course of his remarks, he very naturally referred to the Dulcigno affair and to the prohibition of the *meeting de la paix* at the Cirque Fernando. Soon afterwards a *commissaire de police*, wearing his tricolour sash, blustered into the room, and declared the meeting to be dissolved, exactly as under the Empire.

A Cabinet Council was held this morning, but the Ministers had separated before the note of the Porte became known. M. Constans was not present, and consequently no decision was taken with regard to the decrees against the religious orders. It was rumoured on the Boulevards this afternoon that M. Constans had gone to confer with M. Gambetta at the Château of Crêtes. At any rate, he left Toulouse last night, and he was expected to attend the Council this morning.

A considerable time has passed since Beaumarchais said, *Les sottises imprimées n'ont d'importance qu' aux lieux où on en gêne le cours.* This is an aphorism the truth of which many Governments have undertaken to prove. The Government which France now enjoys is continuing the task, and, thanks to the continual prosecutions and fines to which they are constantly subject, the pornographic journals which inundate the boulevards are being sold by the thousand. Each condemnation is an advertisement, and, thanks to the assiduity of the public prosecutor, one of these indecent sheets can guarantee a circulation of upwards of 120,000. New papers of this sort are coming into existence every week.

Captain Lavergne de Cerval, one of the gentlemen who were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Minister of War towards Captain Matusewicz, whose case I related in my letter last week, has been imprisoned for sixty days by order of General Farre. This punishment will be completed by M. de Cerval being sent before a *Council d'enquête*. The irate Captain carried his indignation and his breach of discipline so far as to write a letter, which was published in the *Figaro*.

Jacques Offenbach died at four o'clock this morning at his house, 8, Boulevard du Capucines.

It appears that 1240 people, high-born and low-born, celebrated the fête of St. Michael in Paris last Wednesday. In the various banquets an address was passed round and signed. The effect of it was to assure Henri Cinq of the immutable loyalty of his humble subjects, who continue to believe that he alone can give them peace and liberty. In some of the provincial towns, especially in Normandy and Brittany, and in the South, less indifference was shown towards the anniversary of the birth of the Comte de Chambord. Amongst the minor celebrations of the day may be noticed the appearance of a new weekly royalist satirical journal, *La Trique*.

Jouaust, whose editions are dear to bibliophiles, has just published a volume called le *Sottisier de Voltaire*, which has hitherto lain hidden in manuscript in the Imperial library at St. Petersburg, being one of the manuscripts of the library of Voltaire, which Catherine II. bought of Madame Denis, through the intermediary of Grimm. It is a common-place book of things heard and noted, of rapid reflections, *bons mots* such as delighted the people of the eighteenth century.

Mdlle. Thérésa, the famous singer of the days of the Empire, was admitted member of the *Caveau* last Friday. The *Caveau* is a society which meets at dinner once a month, whose members write and sing songs. The society traces its origin back to 1737, when the original *Caveau* was founded by Collé, Piron, Crébillon the younger, who presented David Garrick and, I believe, Sterne and John Wilkes. Hitherto no woman, except Virginie Dejazet, was ever admitted to the *Caveau*. Dejazet was admitted on the very thin pretext that she was not a human being. "*Ce n'est pas un homme,*" said her sponsor; "*c'est un diable.*" Thérésa was admitted on the ground that she was the incarnation of the *chanson*, which is the exclusive cult of the members of the *Caveau*.

On Saturday night the Gymnase Theatre reopened under the new management of M. Koning, the manager of the Rénaissance. The theatre has been repaired and redecorated, and the only objection that can now be found against it is that the spectators are rather cramped. The opening pieces were "Nina la Tueuse," which was only a pretext for allowing the public to review the actresses of the company, and a revival of Sardou's "Papillonne," which failed so ignominiously at the Théâtre Français in 1862. Curiously enough, in spite of the utter improbability of the plot and situations, the revival proved a decided success, thanks to the admirable acting.

Great preparations are being made at the Théâtre Français for the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the theatre. Special performances are to be given during a whole week, beginning with the "Impromptu de Versailles" and ending with a splendid revival of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with the ballet and full Turkish ceremony.

Augier, Dumas, and Sardou are all at work on pieces for the Comédie Française. Augier will probably be ready first. He is finishing a piece in collaboration with M. Foussier, called "Les Deux Mariages." The principal rôle of which is intended for Mdlle. Croizette.

The State has bought for 63,000f. a picture of Ribeira representing an episode of the Spanish war in Franche-Comté. This picture was discovered in the apartment of an old lady at Batignolles, who did not know its value.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the Pavillon de Flore in the Tuileries, in the apartment occupied by the Préfect of the Seine. Much damage was done, but the artistic parts of the building were not damaged.

Since the prohibition of the peace meeting the Cabinet has acquired yet another nickname. It is called the gag Ministry—*Ministère du bâillon.*

T. C.

THE MONTENEGRINS AND DULCIGNO.

There have been no active military or naval operations, as yet, for the purpose of putting the Montenegrins in possession of this little seaport town on the Adriatic coast, which the Albanians, probably relying on the Turks for support, hitherto refuse to surrender. The combined squadrons of the six European Powers have moved from Gravosa down to the Bocche di Cattaro, only forty miles distant from Dulcigno, and close to the mountain village of Cettinje, which is the capital of the Principality of Montenegro. But the Montenegrin army, under command of Bozo Petrovitch, cousin to Prince Nicholas or Nikita, is still encamped at Suttorman, on the hill-sides above Antivari, and it is doubtful whether it can be made strong enough to advance upon Dulcigno with a tolerable chance of success.

We are indebted again to Captain J. W. Gambier, the *Times* correspondent, for several opportune Sketches, the first of which serves to illustrate the rough travelling in that country; for this specimen is to be deemed a comparatively "good bit of road," and the bad bits are left to our imagination. Four English travellers—namely, Captain Sale, R.E., of the late International Frontier Commission, with Lieutenant Caillard, R.E., Captain Gambier, and Mr. Arthur Evans, author of two instructive books concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of other writings upon Illyrian matters, are riding together up this stony path to the head-quarters of General Bozo Petrovitch. It is to be hoped that their horses' feet are sure and sound, but riding up must be less dangerous than riding down again. The next Illustration to which we would refer is that of the lighting of signal fires on the mountains along the frontier of Tchernagora; an ordinary accompaniment of Border warfare. Captain Gambier's Sketch in the Montenegrin encampment shows the laborious female relatives of those highland warriors, bringing loads of firewood and provisions to supply the lack of home comforts, while their temporary lodging is provided for by the rude huts they have erected in the hill-side forest. A second view of Antivari, which was the subject of one of our Illustrations last week, and two different views of Dulcigno, from opposite sides, are furnished also by Captain Gambier. Some description of both these decayed and half-ruined little towns, which are of Venetian foundation, but are now chiefly inhabited by Mussulman Albanians, has already been given to our readers. They were besieged and stormed by the Montenegrin army three years ago. Dulcigno was held more than a twelvemonth by the Montenegrins, during which time most of the leading Mohammedan townsmen went into exile. It was relinquished by Prince Nikita in accordance with the original scheme of territorial settlement devised by the Congress at Berlin. As it was then to be restored to Albania, and to remain part of the Turkish Empire, its former Mussulman inhabitants did not hesitate to return to their homes and property. Now, as we see, they are unexpectedly called upon, by the more recent arrangements of the Conference this summer, to become subjects of Montenegro, and they refuse to give up their town, relying on the assistance of the Albanian League at Scutari, with the tacit connivance of the Sultan's Government.

The number of Albanians at and near Dulcigno is estimated by one authority at 4000, all armed with breech-loading rifles, under Youssuf Socovitch; and the total number of Ottoman troops at 6000. The disposition of the Turkish forces is as follows:—One battalion and eight guns at Goritza: one battalion at Bjelara; one battalion distributed along the Boyana river; one in detachments between the Boyana, Dulcigno, and Scutari; whilst on the seaboard there are twelve battalions, and on the other side of Lake Scutari there are large masses of troops. At Scutari, there are three batteries of artillery, and fresh stores of rifles and cartridges have arrived.

Montenegro does not intend to provoke war with Turkey, and relies on united Europe, and with special confidence on England. Six thousand Montenegrins, with six guns, are concentrated between Antivari and Lake Scutari, under Bozo Petrovitch's leadership, and 4000 men, with a few guns, stand near Podgoritza, under Urbiza's command, to watch Hodo Bey's Albanian troops. Together they form exactly one half of the army on full war footing. The other half could not be called together for want of provisions or money.

THE TURKISH NOTE.

The Turkish Note, which was presented to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople on Monday, is of unusual length, and covers the whole ground of the controversy between the Porte and the European Powers. It begins with a review and recapitulation of the proposals made by the Turkish Government in its former Note, and re-states in substance the reply made by the Ambassadors in rejecting those conditions. The Note then speaks of the Naval Demonstration and of the preparations which the combined fleets of the Great Powers are making on the Albanian coast. These preparations are ostensibly confined to action for the purpose of securing the delivery of Dulcigno to Montenegro. But the Note goes on to urge there are grounds for supposing that similar demonstrations by the combined squadrons might be made for the purpose of bringing to a settlement the other points in dispute between Turkey and the Powers. The Note mentions specifically the questions of the Greek frontier, the projected reforms in Armenia, the service of the public debt, and the payment of the indemnity due to Russia. With a view to obviating the necessity of such demonstrations of force on these subjects, the Note undertakes to state one by one, and in detail, the measures which the Porte will be prepared to adopt with regard to them.

First, with respect to Dulcigno, the Porte demands from the Powers the assurance, which it asked for in its last Note, and which were then refused, pledging the Powers to abandon all naval demonstrations on all questions present or future. On these assurances being given, the Imperial authorities will use all the means of persuasion which are in their power to induce the population of the district to be ceded, either to emigrate or to submit to the transfer. If they should fail in their effort to bring about this peaceful acquiescence, the Turkish troops, with the local authorities, will withdraw to the frontier. Having done this, the Imperial Government will not, the Note goes on to declare, hold itself responsible for such complications as may subsequently arise.

In the second place, the Note speaks of the question of the Greek frontier. The Porte renews the expression of its determination not to surrender the four places, the cession of which it had already refused. Instead of the boundary settled by the Berlin Conference, it proposes a line of frontier starting north of Volo on the east, running south of Larissa, Metzovo, and Janina, and then following the course of the Arta to the sea. The Porte undertakes to cede the territory comprised within this line to Greece within a hundred days, on the same conditions as those which it lays down for the surrender of the Dulcigno district.

The Note then speaks of the proposals which the Porte had before made with regard to reforms in Armenia, repeating them at considerable length. With respect to the service of the public debt, it offers to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the creditors, but declines to allow, in this matter also, of any intervention on the part of the Powers. It further demands, in fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty, the demolition of the Danubian fortresses, and insists upon the exercise by the Ottoman troops of the right to occupy the Balkans.

THE RECESS.

What next, and next? Turkey's unyielding reply to the joint message of the Allied Powers rendered another Cabinet Council in Downing-street inevitable. The prolonged Ministerial sitting of Sept. 30, attended by every Cabinet Minister save Lord Spencer, who could not return from the Continent in time, was succeeded by consultations between the Prime Minister and his colleagues. Mindful, perhaps, of the insalubrious reputation of his official residence—probably the humblest abode offered by any European Power to its First Minister—the Premier spent the Sunday with Earl Granville and Lord Northbrooke at the Dorking seat of the Hon. Leveson Gower. On Monday Mr. Gladstone held an informal Council in Downing-street; and the Foreign Secretary received Count Münster, Prince Lobanoff, and M. Challemel-Lacour, with Count Menabrea, at the Foreign Office. A telegraphic summary of the Sublime Porte's answer is supposed to have been under consideration. Be that as it may, several of her Majesty's Ministers were freed for the time being from all except departmental cares.

The Marquis of Hartington left for Balmoral, and arrived there on Monday evening in time to dine with the Queen, remaining as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. Mr. Forster returned to Dublin and to a sea of Irish troubles. As for the youngest member of the Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain, he got on his sea legs, and set sail in the Trinity yacht Vestal to resume his inspection of the lighthouses on the east coast. And the rumour goes that the waves paid scant respect to the President of the Board of Trade, sending him ashore with a complexion far from ruddy. Birmingham will make amends. On the 26th inst. the City of which Mr. Chamberlain is one of the shining lights will present him with an address of congratulation on his accession to a Ministerial office.

The "Man in the Moon," sometimes assuming the prosaic name of "Pegler," otherwise known as "Charles Matthews," has been a familiar personage on the scene during the past week. It appears beyond a doubt that he still deigns to haunt this sublunary sphere, his favourite mode of descent being amid a shower of gold, and the time and place being at the height of an election contest in a warm borough. At Oxford, to wit, on Monday, Mr. Walsh, the Conservative agent, owned before the Election Commissioners to the soft impeachment that £3000 was sent down from London in a tin box in charge of this Mr. Matthews, and that a portion went to defray illegal expenses. Various other curious electioneering secrets were divulged at Oxford by Mr. Walsh on Tuesday. The same day, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, rather severely examined by the President on one or two points, permitted the public to see behind the scenes at Canterbury Election by relating his political experience therewith from 1862 to the present year. Tuesday was likewise the opening day of the Sandwich inquiry; and flags, banners, ribbons, and committee-rooms were made answerable for a vast expenditure of the coin of the realm. The frank admissions of Mr. George Godwin, who had apparently renounced the silk trade for electioneering, occasioned much merriment at Macclesfield on Tuesday, the adroitness of Mr. Merewether's leading questions bringing about the majority of the candid answers. Without referring to the Knaresborough inquiry, which is also proceeding, we may remark that in all the boroughs whose election manners and customs are being searchingly investigated, the wire-pullers of both political parties have exhibited remarkable elasticity of conscience in lavishly expending money for purposes of bribery.

The movement in favour of holding public meetings to protest against the coercion of Turkey cannot be said to prosper. It was not inappropriate to hold the first of these meetings on Monday in the Wellington Riding School, Knightsbridge. That was the scene of the banquet given to Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury when their Lordships brought back "Peace with Honour" from the Berlin Conference. It is to carry into effect the recommendations of the Berlin Treaty and Protocol that the Great Powers have sent the Allied Fleet to the Adriatic. But neither Colonel Malleson, C.S.I., who presided at the meeting, nor Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who sent a letter supporting the objects of the gathering, deemed it politic to present this, the Ministerial, view of the crisis.

Sir William Harcourt has not yet relaxed his hold of the question of juvenile offenders. The Home Secretary has addressed another letter to the Mayor of Manchester on the subject; and, the communication having been published verbatim in the *Times* of the 1st inst., the just and considerate advice of Sir William Harcourt will, doubtless, be well weighed and acted upon in other quarters. The Earl of Derby, speaking on the question in the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday, threw the weight of his influential experience into the scale in support of the Home Secretary's official recommendations, and moved a humane resolution antagonistic to sending youthful offenders to gaol.

The usual file-firing has been practised by some of our legislators, and their scores have been fully recorded in what is rather incongruously called "Parliament Out of Session." No particular hit has been made by Sir Stafford Northcote in his pleasant social discourses in Devonshire: nor can the Marquis of Bath be fairly said to have distinguished himself at the Frome Agricultural Society. If Mr. Gladstone contemplates creating a separate Minister of Education, Sir Charles Reed proved himself a capable candidate for the office by his lucid review of the ten-years' work done by the London School Board. Norwich may with reason consider itself not much the wiser for the oracular deliverances of its members. Alighting for the nonce from his Eastern hobby, Sir Drummond Wolff on Monday favoured his Portsmouth friends with an after-dinner speech on home affairs. Mr. Bradlaugh has been emphatically demanding a reform of the Land Laws in Glasgow. Mr Parnell was equally emphatic at Kilkenny on Saturday, and at Cork on Sunday, in calling for a peasant proprietary in Ireland. A widely different class of member, Mr. Walter, on Tuesday evening resumed his favourite rôle of a country squire; and a congenial audience in Maidenhead, belonging to the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association, listened approvingly to his amiable post-prandial utterances in replying to the toast of "The County Members."

Mr. Cowen, M.P., on Thursday week unveiled a monument which has been erected by public subscription in Elswick Cemetery, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the memory of Mr. Charles Larkin, a northern orator and reformer. Mr. Cowen made an eloquent speech on the oratory of the period in which Mr. Larkin's public life was passed.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

This has been an extremely busy week in the world theatrical, and next week promises to be even a busier one. On Tuesday I went to the Royalty to see Mr. H. J. Byron's new and original three-act comic drama entitled "Bow Bells." It was very enthusiastically received. Of the originality of Mr. Byron's latest production there cannot be the remotest doubt; and, although the idea which underlies the plot of a cockney retiring into the country in the hopes of finding rural peace, simplicity, and innocence, and discovering that such qualities as vice, fraud, and imposture are to be found in rustic regions quite as frequently as they may be found in a great city, has been more than once dramatically treated, Mr. Byron's plot, incidents, "situations," characters, and dialogue are all unmistakably his own. Stay; there is one character in "Bow Bells"—the intoxicated butler, Boozer—who is not for a dramatic age, but for all time. No playwright can claim copyright in him; and all the drunken butlers on the stage—their name is legion—own a common progenitor in Trinculo. In truth, I have been severely taxing my memory in the effort to remember whether I have ever seen a sober butler behind the footlights. I have seen, it is true, a good many in real life.

"Bow Bells" is something less than a comedy and something more than a farce in three acts; therefore its experienced author acted wisely in calling it a "comic drama." There is, indeed, some stirring melodramatic interest towards the conclusion of the third act, when a pseudo "Captain Basil Bagot," late of "the Mexican Cavalry," is exposed and denounced as one Brandon, an absconding debtor, a forger, and a swindler. But Mr. Byron, apparently, did not deem it worth his while to give a symmetrical finish to the dramatic construction of his play. He is content to bring the comic and sentimental side of the play to a happy conclusion by uniting two temporarily estranged pairs of sweethearts, and by rescuing Mr. Geoffrey Twinklehorn, the retired City man, who has sought rural felicity in the swampy region of Sloshington-le-Willows from the matrimonial clutches of a certain Mrs. Percival, the sister of the sham Captain Basil Bagot, and who has already a husband of her own. But the detective, forger, and swindler is not punished; and is allowed to light his cigarette and lounge jauntily in an arm-chair until the fall of the curtain. Perhaps Mr. Byron felt reluctant to bring in the hackneyed detective, who produces the conventional warrant and handcuffs and takes off the outlaw to gaol. That detective has been brought on the stage, in Act the Last, Scene the Last, positively to the nauseating degree of frequency. But there is another way. The detected swindler can always be kicked down stairs. That is the American fashion. I have witnessed the performance of several dramas of Transatlantic extraction during the last few months, and nearly every one of them has ended by the kicking down stairs of the exposed and baffled villain.

Mr. Edward Righton, who made his first appearance since his recent severe accident, was very droll as the kind-hearted but obstinate vulgarian, Twinklehorn. One or two little touches of pathos, which mark the character towards the end, were rendered with great delicacy. Mr. Twinklehorn is presented to us as an amusingly vulgar man, who plays strangely fantastic tricks with the Queen's English, and indulges us in several wonderful "derangements of epitaphs;" but in Mr. Edward Righton's hands he is not coarsely vulgar; and his diverting grammatical solecisms contrast very artistically with the gross illiterateness of the inebriated butler, Boozer, played (and very well played) in an unmitigated style of broad farce by Mr. T. P. Haynes. The light-comedian hero, Dick Sycamore, was rendered in an easy and gentleman-like manner by Mr. Frank Cooper; and "Charles his Friend"—I mean Fred. Latham—was vigorously impersonated (it falls to Fred's lot to unmask and denounce the villain) by Mr. H. Kelsey. Effie and Bessie, Mr. Twinklehorn's two pretty nieces, were capitally played by Miss Kate Lawler and Miss Emma Ritta. The latter, as an amiable *ingénue*, has not much to do beyond looking graceful and saying neat things upon occasion; but Miss Kate Lawler has a much stronger part, and in the scenes of her quarrels with and her reconciliation to Dick Sycamore exhibited considerable dramatic power. Miss Maggie Brennan's Mrs. Percival, the intriguing *pseudo* widow, was a finished study of character, most sparkling and yet most refined. Mr. Philip Day was highly entertaining as the sham Captain of Mexican cavalry, and his by-play was especially good; but, for some reason or another, he chose to vary the lower notes of his voice with a high *falsetto*—so high that it occasionally rose to the shrillness of a screech, and split the ears of the groundlings. Nor surely was there any need for Mr. Francis Wyatt, as the indolent and insolent gardener Sloggs, to "make up" in the guise of a wife-kicking rough from the mining districts. "Bow Bells" was preceded by an agreeable trifle called "Wild Flowers," and was followed by a droll piece of lyrical absurdity entitled "Popsy Wopsy," by Mr. Sydney Grundy and Mr. Edward Solomon. This "New and Original Musical Folly" afforded ample scope for the versatility of Mr. Edward Righton, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss F. Lavender, and Miss Kate Lawler.

To the Folly on Saturday afternoon to see "Dot," Mr. Boucicault's dramatised version of Charles Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth." The pretty little house in King William-street was crowded. "Dot" was preceded by poor J. B. Backstone's good old farce (from the French) of "A Kiss in the Dark," in which Mr. E. W. Garden played with great *aplomb* the part of Pettibone; and Miss Roland Phillips was very good indeed as Mrs. Pettibone. I confess that I was somewhat nervous as to what I should think, or the Folly audience might think, of "Dot." Thirty years have passed since I first saw the dramatisation of Dickens's Christmas book at the Theatre Royal, Brighton. Popular manners and popular feeling have changed a good deal since then. The Dickensonian chord of sentiment has been harped upon until it has fallen somewhat out of tune; and, as the Bishop of Manchester told his hearers at the meeting on the juvenile offenders question on Tuesday, this age has grown to be a hard, a selfish, and an impatient one. 'Twas the prevailing sentimental element in "Dot" that troubled me; for "Dot" without its sentimentality is nothing. It came out all right, however. Nobody seemed to think Mr. Billington's alternate humour and pathos in the part of John Peerybingle, the carrier, overstrained; Miss Lilian Cavalier's wifely tenderness and submissiveness in "Dot" and her tasteful singing of "Auld Robin Gray" were warmly appreciated; and Miss Effie Liston as Bertha Plummer, the blind girl, won all hearts. Miss Emily Thorne made the character of Mrs. Fielding stand out in conspicuous and artistic relief; in Tilly Slowboy Miss Eliza Johnstone achieved a real triumph. She was intensely and consistently comic; but she was never either in speech or gesture *outrée*; and, in particular, her song at the Christmas party in the second act should be marked with a white stone in the chronicles of well meant but dolorous ululations. Mr. Toole's most pathetic, yet, in parts, most mirth-moving impersonation of the meek-spirited and compassionate drudge of that abominable old toy-dealing drudge Tackleton (played with appreciative repulsiveness by Mr. G. Shelton) was the Caleb Plummer of Charles Dickens, pure and simple. A young playgoer from America or from Australia, who had looked in at the Folly some evening to shake with laughter at Mr. Toole's waggeries in "The Upper Crust," might be astounded to mark the much higher things, in the dramatic art, Mr. Toole shows himself to be as capable of in Caleb Plummer, which he has made a cabinet picture, painted, "in the Dutch manner," in loyal but not servile fidelity to the illustrious original in the "Cricket on the Hearth." Quietly and equably sustained, without a scintilla of the mawkish in sentiment, or of stage trickery or clap-trap, Mr. Toole's Caleb Plummer is throughout the delineation of a master of his good and ennobling art.

Away from the Folly that self-same afternoon to the Imperial (late Aquarium) to see Mr. Robert Reece's entirely new version of his burlesque, produced some time since at the Mirror Theatre, of "The Half-Crown Diamonds." Mr. Reece's extravaganza was greeted throughout with uproarious laughter and applause. It is, in truth, a very amusing piece of buffoonery, in parts very graceful, owing to the capital dancing of Miss Nelly Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, and Miss C. Gilchrist; in other parts intolerably vulgar and slangy. If the British public were more familiar with Auber's delightful comic opera of "Les Diamants de la Couronne," of which an English version was first produced at the old Princess's some seven-and-thirty years ago, with the famous Anna Thillon in the principal *rôle*, and which many years afterwards was brought out during the Pyne and Harrison management at Covent Garden, with Miss Louisa Pyne as Caterina. Mr. Reece's drollery at the Imperial might not be, as regards its plot, altogether caviar to the general; but the plot in question is normally obscure, and, even in the original Opéra, Comique, I could never make out with entire satisfaction to my mind why the Queen of Portugal should have misappropriated her own Crown Diamonds. In the "Half-Crown Diamonds," Miss Nellie Farren (who was superbly and most gracefully attired) sustained with inimitable archness and frolicsome *abandon* the part of that dashing young *caballero* Don Henriquez; Miss Kate Vaughan acted, sang, and danced with much refinement as the queenly Caterina (the Queen of Spain, according to the proverb, has no legs, but Miss Kate Vaughan proved to an admiring audience that a Queen of Portugal may have very neat ankles); and Miss C. Gilchrist was a paragon of pages in pink satin, and danced with her accustomed nimbleness. Mr. E. W. Royce's Ribolledo was an extravagantly comic caricature of a Brick-lane gauffer, combined with a Whitechapel costermonger, transplanted to Lusitanian soil. In his first incarnation as a coiner and *contrabandista*, and his subsequent disguises as a footman of the "Jeames" order and a Spanish grandee, Mr. Royce was irresistibly funny; and his burlesque singing and dancing were of the very highest order of grotesque merit. That very able comedian, Mr. J. J. Dallas, has been told ere this that it was not necessary for him, in the part of Count de Campo Mayor, the Minister of Police, to disfigure his face into the likeness of a vampire suffering from hypochondriasis, or of the Ghost in Punch and Judy; and by this time, it is to be hoped, the Aquarium management have cut out a detestable music-hill ditty, sung (and very well sung) by Miss Nellie Farren, and called "When Noah Hung Out in the Ark." It is a vile piece of vulgarity, and an insult to persons who hold Scripture in reverence.

By the midnight train on Monday Mr. Irving (fresh from his arduous labours in "The Corsican Brothers" at the Lyceum) went down to Birmingham, and on the following morning he opened, in the Townhall of the Midland metropolis, a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Perry Bar Institute, the first offshoot of the Birmingham Midland Institute. Of the Perry Bar affiliated Institute I was for two years president. After delivering an eloquent and impressive address, the distinguished tragedian returned by the two p.m. train to London, and played the same night at the Lyceum. "Wonderful thing, this steam, Sir"——; and it can be turned, when there is a right good will, into the way of doing a great many useful and charitable things.

Mr. Henry J. Byron, who, for his part, is always trying to help his less fortunate brethren in the profession of which he, both as a dramatist and a comedian, is so bright an ornament, has asked me to record an appeal which he made in last Saturday's *Era* on behalf of Mr. W. J. Turner, formerly a well-known actor, but who now, at the age of seventy-five years, is reduced to utter indigence. Those who can remember the first performance of "Martin Chuzzlewit," under the Keeley management, at the Lyceum, may be able to recall the "hit" made by Mr. W. J. Turner in the part of Nadgett, the "inquiry agent" of the Anglo-Bengalee Assurance Company. Mr. Turner has been making small "hits" ever since; but now age and decrepitude have overtaken him, and he can make "hits" no longer. Mr. Byron generally points out that this is no case of a famous actor whose income during many years has been a splendid one, and who, after squandering his money, appeals, when he can earn no more, to the public for help. Mr. Turner never received more than a "bread-and-cheese" salary, and he is seventy-five, and infirm and helpless. Please *not* to send me any money for this poor gentleman. I have no time to read a single additional letter, nor to acknowledge a single remittance. But if any old playgoers who remember Mr. W. J. Turner can spare a trifle for him, let them send their donations to Mr. Edward Ledger, Editor and Proprietor of the *Era* newspaper, 49, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

That stirling tragedian Mr. Creswick, laden with freshly gathered Australian laurels, has reappeared at his old Thespian home, the Royal Surrey Theatre, and has made a palpable "hit" in Virginius. I shall proceed to witness Mr. Creswick's Virginius at Mr. Holland's house anon.

G. A. S.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE FOREST OF MAR.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince John of Glücksberg, has been on a visit to the Earl of Fife, at Mar Lodge, enjoying good sport with the deer. One of the Artists connected with this Journal has been permitted to accompany the shooting party. There was a grand deer-drive on Tuesday week, when his Royal Highness killed four, and the other gentlemen of the party two; Lord Claude Hamilton and Lord Rowton were with them. Our Illustration shows the Prince and Lord Fife, attended by two men to load their rifles, seated among the rocks while the deer were running past. His Royal Highness is in the act of making a successful shot.

One of the tanks employed for supplying the fountains at the Crystal Palace burst on Thursday week. Considerable damage was done to the grounds, but no one was injured.

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Another series of these performances began last Saturday evening, closely following the termination of Messrs. Gatti's season. The concerts now going on are instituted by Mr. Samuel Hayes, the conductor being Mr. H. Weist Hill, with Herr Gung'l as director of the dance music. The band numbers about one hundred skilful performers, with Mr. Palmer as principal first violin. The excellence of the orchestra was at once manifested in the opening piece of the programme, Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," which was given with great spirit and brilliancy—the incidental solos well played by Mr. A. P. Vivian (flute), M. Le Bon (oboe), and Mr. Libotton (violoncello). Another orchestral specialty was the interesting Suite, by the late Georges Bizet, entitled "L'Arlésienne," which was first performed in England at one of Madame Viard Louis's concerts, directed by Mr. Weist Hill. M. Bourgault-Ducourdray's graceful "Gavotte" in F, Herr L. Engel's melodious bagatelle "Elle et Lui," and a selection (adapted by Mr. Weist Hill) from the music of the ballet of "Alma" were included in the first part of the programme. The Ballet was produced nearly forty years ago for the celebrated dancer Mdlle. Cerito, Signor (now Sir Michael) Costa having been the composer of the music, which is pleasingly melodious and effectively instrumented. The selection given on Saturday (a little too long, perhaps) formed a good climax to the first part of the concert, which comprised Herr Gung'l's very pretty waltzes, "Soldaten Lieder," and his piquant polka "Schön Suschen," the former of which had to be repeated. This celebrated dance composer directs the performance of his music with his violin bow, using the instrument occasionally in association with the band. He met with a very cordial reception.

Madame Mary Cummings was encored in her delivery of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's well-known song, "The Lost Chord," as was Mr. W. H. Woodfield in Wallace's "Let me like a soldier fall;" the other vocal pieces in the first part having been Balfe's "I'm a merry Zingara," pleasingly rendered by Madame Zimeri, and John Barnett's trio, "This magic wove scarf," in which Madame Rose Stuart, Mr. F. Wood, and Mr. W. Clifford were associated.

The second part of the programme included dance pieces by Herr Gung'l, and vocal performances by Madame Cummings, Mr. F. Wood, and Mr. W. Clifford—having opened with Jullien's "British Army Quadrille," in the peculiar effects of which the orchestra was reinforced by several military bands.

The large attendance on the opening night augurs well for the success of Mr. Hayes's concerts.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

As already announced, the autumn season of Italian opera performances at this establishment begins on Monday evening, Oct. 18, under the direction of Mr. Arnit. The list of engagements (which will probably be hereafter extended) includes the first appearances of Madame Giovannoni Zacchi, Mdlles. E. Widmar and De Bressolles; and Signori Cantoni and Quintili-Leoni: the list of vocalists also comprising the names of Madame Trebelli, Mdlles. Rosina Isidor, Olga de Morimi, and Mathilde Bauermeister, Miss Purdy, Signori Runcio, Zenari-Conti, Vizzani, Bertocchi, Foli, Pantaleone, Ordinas, Ghilberti, and Pro, and Mr. G. Fox.

A "grand dramatic opera," entitled "Maria di Gand," is to be produced, for the first time in England, under the superintendence of the composer, Signor Tito Mattei, the well-known pianist, who is adding recitatives to Vincent Wallace's "Maritana," which is to be given in Italian for the first time here—with Mdlle. Isidor in the title-character, that of Signor Mattei's opera being sustained by Madame Zacchi.

Signor Li Calsi is to be the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus the leading and solo violinist, the band being nearly the same as in the regular season. These are very satisfactory announcements, as is that of an entirely fresh chorus, consisting of upwards of sixty voices, selected from La Scala and other Continental sources. The ballet arrangements are—as before—under the able direction of Madame Katti Lanner.

There are to be morning performances on Saturdays, beginning on Oct. 30.

The reduction of prices, the earlier hour of commencing the performances, and the abolition of the usual restrictions as to evening dress will be widely welcome, and will probably aid in securing a successful season.

The Tonic Sol-Fa Festival took place on Saturday at the Alexandra Palace, 1500 certificated singers having contributed to a varied programme. An interesting feature was the successful accomplishment of the test of sight-singing by the performance of a part-song entitled "Autumn," which had not been seen by the singers until the distribution of the music to them on the platform. Mr. Proudman conducted.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace, which begins this week. The programme of the opening concert includes the first performance in England of Joachim Raff's ninth orchestral symphony, entitled "In Summer-time."

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—conducted by Mr. Barnby—will begin its tenth season on Nov. 11, with a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." At the second concert, on Dec. 2, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is to be given, with Madame Albani as the principal soprano.

We have previously referred to the principal features of the forthcoming Leeds Festival, which opens on Wednesday next. Further details as to the arrangements and performances must be reserved for next week. The preliminary London rehearsals took place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the new compositions—Mr. Sullivan's sacred cantata, "The Martyr of Antioch," Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," and Mr. Wingham's festival overture—and other works intended for performance, were rehearsed.

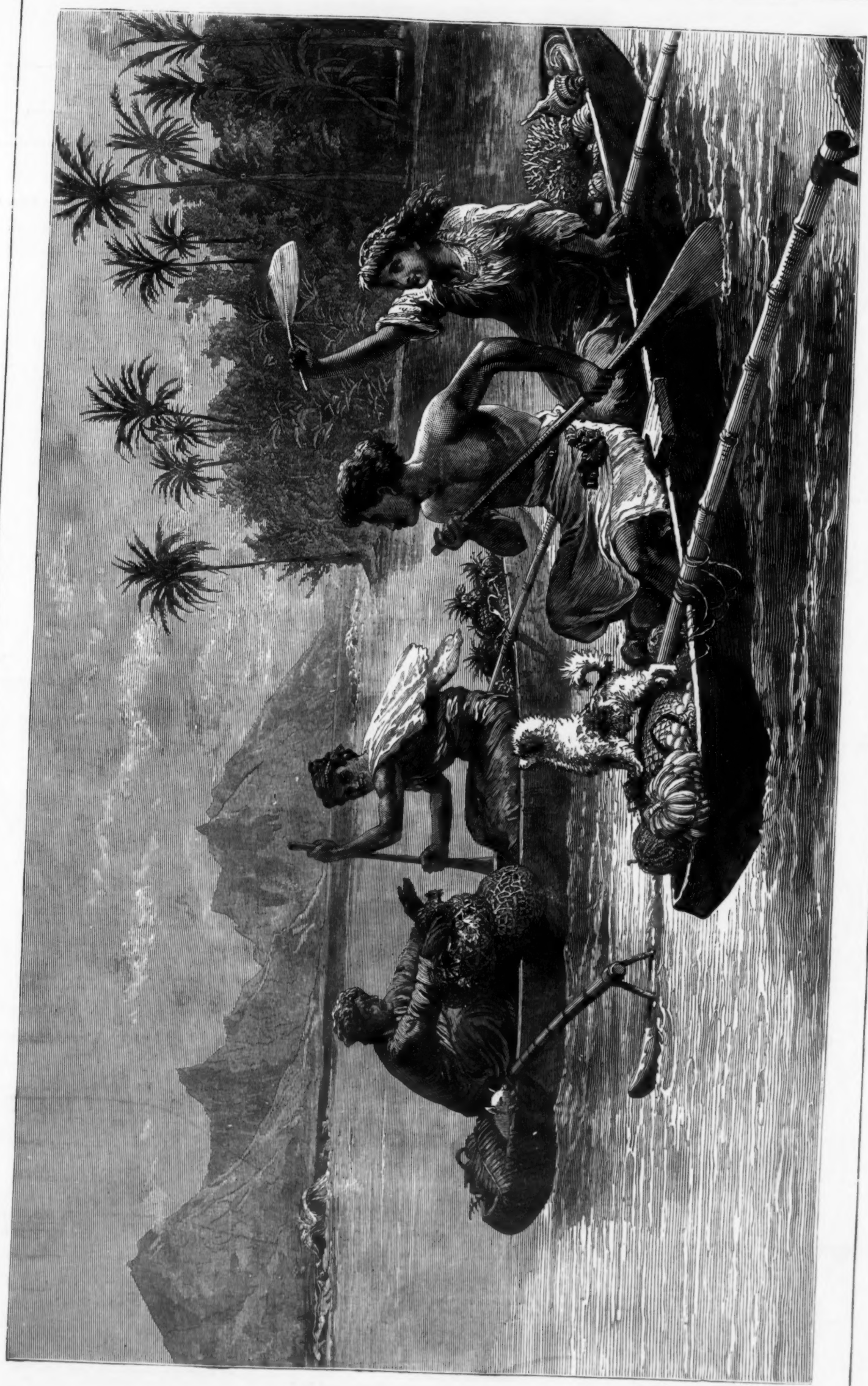
The new season of the Hackney Choral Association's concerts, at the Shoreditch Townhall, will begin on Nov. 23—the three remaining concerts being fixed for Jan. 25, March 22, and May 10, 1881.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in promoting the study and practice of music was held in Edinburgh yesterday week. A Scottish Musical Society was formed, with the Duke of Buccleuch as president.

The advanced choir of the South London Choral Association had its opening concert on Tuesday. This association, which was established in 1869 for the practice of vocal music by means of the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation and Method, has taken a lease of the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, for the purpose of carrying on and extending its operations.

The musical critics of Prague speak highly of a new opera produced there entitled "A Night in Florence." It is the composition of Mr. Zavertal, an esteemed professor, now a resident of Glasgow. The plot of the opera is taken from a novel by the elder Dumas, and the music is said to have been received with special favour.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT A DEER-DRIVE IN THE FOREST OF MAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



A RACE TO THE MARKET, TAHITI, SOCIETY ISLANDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM THE PICTURE BY N. CHEVALIER.

"MARKET-BOATS OF TAHITI."

The picture by N. Chevalier, a French artist not unknown to the readers of this Journal, reproduced in one of our Engravings, represents a race, for the earliest arrival at the market, among some of the native boatmen and purveyors of vegetables, fruit, yams, plantains, and other commodities, brought for sale to the chief town of Tahiti. The recent news of the formal annexation of that island to the territories of the French Republic is not an event of much political significance, as the French Protectorate over the Society Islands, with the exercise of actual rule there, has been established thirty-five years. This group of islands, with several neighbouring groups, the Austral Isles to the south, including Tubuai, the Low Archipelago to the east, and the Marquesas to the north-east, are now all under French protection. They are situated in the eastern Polynesian region of the South Pacific, between the 135th and 155th degrees of longitude west of the Greenwich meridian, and nearly midway from the American to the Australian coasts. The Society group consists of eleven islands, one of which, Tahiti or Otaheite, is actually occupied by a French colony, while the others have small missionary or mercantile stations, leaving a certain degree self-government to the native tribes. Tahiti has an extent of of 600 square miles, with a population of 14,000, but less than a thousand Europeans. The chief town and port is Papiti, which has two thousand inhabitants, and carries on a respectable amount of maritime traffic, exporting some cotton and sugar, cocoa-nuts, and mother-of-pearl to France and Germany, and some other native produce to California and to China. Its French townsfolk, in remembrance and imitation of Paris, have named its principal street the Rue de Rivoli, and it has a Roman Catholic Cathedral, and Government Offices, bearing titles similar to those of public buildings in the capital of France. The native race, with whom Captain Cook's voyages made us familiar a long time ago, are handsome brown people, with curling black hair and agreeable faces, more especially beautiful in the female sex. It is said, however, that they are much addicted to laziness, drunkenness, and other forms of licentiousness, and that their numbers have diminished since they came under European direction. But the same result has been observed in the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding the benevolent efforts of American Protestant missionaries to save that interesting variety of mankind.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty has continued to take long drives during the past week, although the weather has been cold and stormy, with snow lying on the mountains. Among her excursions the Queen has visited the Linn of Dee, Glengeldie Lodge, the Gelden Shiel, the Glassalt Shiel, and other notable localities in the district. Her Majesty has been accompanied by some, or all, of the members of the Royal family now at Balmoral.

Yesterday week the return cricket-match of the Balmoral and Abergeldie households came off, and the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and his three children, went to Abergeldie to witness it. Prince Leopold stayed to dinner at Abergeldie.

Last Saturday her Majesty walked out in the morning with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and her three Hessian grandchildren. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales paid a visit to the Queen and the Royal family. In the afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, drove to Abergeldie Mains and visited the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe. Prince Leopold and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse also visited the Duchess.

Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie, the Queen being present with her family and guests and the young Princesses of Wales. The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty in the afternoon, attended by Captain H. F. Stephenson, C.B., R.N. Captain Stephenson was received by the Queen previous to his departure with the Flying Squadron in command of her Majesty's ship Crayfort.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived as Minister in attendance on Monday, and dined with the Queen.

The Princess of Wales pays frequent visits to Balmoral, and has dined with her Majesty. Lord Colville and Miss Knollys have been invited to join the Royal dinner circle.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Prince Leopold, has paid various visits to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen; and Mr. Royle has left and Dr. Marshall arrived at the castle.

The following changes have been made in the Royal Chaplaincies:—The Rev. William Barker, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; the Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Canon Residentiary of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; and the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, is appointed Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Earl of Fife one day during the Prince of Wales's stay at Mar Lodge. Her Royal Highness drove in a waggonette from Abergeldie to Braemar, where horses where changed, and the drive continued to Mar Lodge. Prince Leopold and the Grand Duke of Hesse arrived shortly after from Balmoral. Subsequently the Prince and Prince John of Glucksburg, with their host and a large party of his other guests, joined the Princess and the other Royal visitors, and drove to the Falls of Quoich for a pic-nic excursion; the weather was most genial, and a long ramble was enjoyed. The Prince returned home yesterday week, and on Saturday went deer-shooting in Ballochbuie Forest, killing three fine stags, Prince John of Glücksburg killed two stags, and the Grand Duke of Hesse one, a handsome royal stag weighing 16 stone. The Grand Duke dined with their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie. On Monday the Grand Duke of Hesse joined the Prince in a deer-drive in Abergeldie woods. In the evening the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke, Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, came to a gillies ball given by the Prince and Princess at Abergeldie. The Earl of Fife, Mr. G. Forbes of Newe, Mrs. Gerald Leigh and party from Birk Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, with Mr. and Mrs. Faucett and party from Glen Muick, were invited. Admiral Carr Glyn and Colonel Teesdale arrived at the castle. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, drove to Mar Lodge to visit Colonel Napier Sturt, who is lying there seriously ill. The condition of the gallant Colonel is so critical that Sir William Gull had been telegraphed for from town. After a stay of two hours, their Royal Highnesses returned to Braemar, and then drove to Invercauld Lodge, where they have been the guests of Colonel Farquharson for some days. Wednesday was devoted to a deer drive in Invercauld Forest.

The Prince, as Grand Master of Freemasons, has accepted an invitation by the Lord Mayor of London, who is the Junior Grand Warden of the craft, to a Masonic banquet at the Mansion House, on the 25th inst.

The letters which have reached Plymouth from her Majesty's ship Bacchante, which arrived at Ferrol on the 27th ult., say that the voyage to that port was attended with fine weather, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were reported to be in excellent health.

The Duke of Edinburgh passed the last few days of his sojourn in Germany on a shooting excursion with the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha in Tyrol. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, left Coburg yesterday week en route for England. The Duchess was met at Calais by her husband, and the Royal party travelled viâ Dover to Eastwell Park. The Duke has been in town a day or two during the week.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein are expected to return to England next week. Their children have already arrived at Windsor from the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to lay the memorial-stone of an Army Coffee Tavern at Woolwich at an early date.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff, left London on Monday for the purpose of making inspections of the troops at Chatham, Dover, and Shorncliffe.

The Duke of Teck visited Edinburgh yesterday week, and had luncheon in the London Hotel with the officers of the 21st Hussars from Piershill. The Duke afterwards proceeded to Powder Hall grounds, where he witnessed the annual sports of the Hussars. On Saturday the Duchess of Teck and her husband, with their hostess the Countess of Hopetoun and the Earl and a large party, paid a visit to Stirling, where they were received at the railway station by Provost Anderson. The party drove first to the Golden Lion Hotel, where luncheon was served, and afterwards visited the castle, a Royal salute from the guns in the Half-moon Battery welcoming Princess Mary. Colonel De la Poer Beresford and the officers of the 58th Brigade Dépôt attended the visitors to all the places of interest, including the Victoria Lookout and Prince Alfred's Lookout. The Bruce monument on the Esplanade was also visited, and the party drove down through the town before returning by train to Linlithgow, whence they drove to Hopetoun House.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, who have been staying several weeks in England in the strictest incognito, left yesterday week on their return to Germany. They dined with the German Ambassador at the Embassy the evening before their departure.

His Excellency the Danish Minister has arrived at the new residence of the Danish Legation, Connaught-place.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Piers Egerton Warburton, M.P. for Mid-Cheshire, son of Mr. Egerton Warburton, of Arley Hall, Northwich, was married to the Hon. Antoinette Elizabeth Saumarez, daughter of Lord and Lady de Saumarez, on Thursday week, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Eleanor Saumarez, her sister; the Hon. Alice Irby, her niece; Miss Hervey Bathurst, and Miss Halford. Mr. Robert Bateman was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George A. Robins, Rector of Hedsor, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Downes, Curate of St. Peter's. The wedding breakfast was given at Lord and Lady de Saumarez's house, Prince's-gate. The bride and bridegroom left for Coombe Wood, Lord Brabazon's residence, near Wimbledon.

The marriage of Viscount Newark and Miss Helen Shaw Stewart, briefly noted last week, was the occasion of rejoicing to all interested in the bride's family. At the wedding the corridor leading from the house to the private chapel at Ardgowan was lined by the labourers and their wives on Sir Michael's estate. The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Stewart, her sister; Lady Mary Pierrepont, sister of the bridegroom; Lady Anne Dalrymple and the Hon. Agnes Leigh, cousins of the bride; Lady Mary Campbell, and the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore. Mr. Francis Lloyd (Grenadier Guards), was best man. The bride's dress was of pearl white Gothic satin, covered with deep flounces of Brussels point, quillings of satin, and wreaths of orange-blossom and myrtle. The old Brussels point veil, an heirloom in Sir Michael's family, was fastened to her hair by diamond stars, the gift of Earl Manvers; and pearl and diamond spray, given by Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart; and her other jewels included a pearl and diamond locket, the gift of Countess Manvers; a pearl and diamond bracelet, the present of the Earl and Countess of Stair; and a diamond bracelet, given by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce. The bridesmaids wore princesse dresses of white cashmere façonnée and white satin, trimmed with point Victoria lace and turquoise blue satin ribbon, with overskirts of white satin, trimmed with lace and blue satin; wreaths of Scotch roses and white heather, and long tulle veils. Each wore an arrow brooch with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in pearls and turquoises, and pearl coronet above, the gift of the bridegroom. After the breakfast Viscount Newark and his bride started in an open carriage and four for Duchal, one of the family seats near Port Glasgow, escorted by one hundred of Sir Michael's tenantry, mounted, all wearing wedding favours, and headed by Sir Michael's factor. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire Lyons velvet, trimmed with marabout feathers and Valenciennes lace, with bonnet to match. At different points of their journey lively demonstrations were made, and on nearing their destination the tenantry of the district escorted them to Duchal Lodge. After the departure of the bride from Ardgowan, a dinner was given to Sir Michael's employés and their wives, and the school children had tea; after which there was a display of fireworks and bonfires on the hills. Last Tuesday Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart entertained all their tenantry in the county at a ball and supper at Ardgowan, provision being made for 750 guests. The bride's presents were of great value; among the noteworthy being, from members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, gold bracelet set with diamonds; from the directors of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, gold bracelet with diamond centre; from her father's tenants and employés, a tiara of pearls and diamonds; from his several households' servants, a silver tea service; the ladies of the congregation of St. John's, Greenock, silver déjeuner service and tray; and other valued gifts from the tradespeople, school children, and teachers. Viscount Newark also had valuable gifts of plate from his brother officers, his tenantry, and from all those who are connected with his estates.

The marriage of Miss Adeline Denison and Sir Frederick Milner is to take place at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, on the 19th inst.; that of Lady Constance Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, with Mr. Walter H. Hadow is fixed to take place at Dupplin Castle on the 28th inst.; of Lieut. R. Joynes, R.A., to the Hon. Mary Neville will take place about the end of the month; and that of Mr. J. Murray Bannerman, of Wyastone Leys, Herefordshire, with Miss Wheeley, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wheeley The Pentre, Abergavenny, will take place early in November

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Thomas Cochrane second son of the Earl and Countess of Dundonald, and Lady Gertrude Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, Edward, Rector of Dalby, to be Vicar of Lanelham, Notts.
Birch, Augustus J.; Vicar of Ellesborough, Bucks; Rector of Berkhampstead St. Mary (or North Church). Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales
Boniface, Thomas; Surrogate.
Claughton, Piers Leopold; Rector of Hutton, Essex.
Dowling, R. B.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Bedford.
Elwyn, Richard, Hon. Canon of Canterbury; Vicar of East Farleigh.
Gerratt, W. J.; Vicar of Gannon, Burnley.
Hammer, Edmund Calvert; Curate of Ellongley.
Heanley, R. M., Rector of Wainfleet; Honorary Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
Henderson, John; Vicar of Ashampstead, Berks.
Hughes, D., Curate of Llangian, Pwllheli; Vicar of Llanegryn.
Inge, W.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.
Lennard, D. B., Curate of Hodnet; Rector of Aldham, Suffolk.
Lester, John Moore; Vicar of Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
Little, Charles Hardy; Chaplain to the English Church at St. Petersburg.
Lyttelton, W. H.; Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Mansfield, A., Vicar of Shirehampton; Vicar of Elberton.
Massey, Edwyn Reynolds; Vicar of Merton, Oxon.
Penny, E. L.; Chaplain to her Majesty's Land Forces on Boaz and Ireland Islands.
Penney, W. H., Vicar of Northmoor; Organising Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
Roberts, Griffith; Rector of Dowlais.
Sullivan, E. C.; Vicar of St. Michael, Hulme Walfield, Cheshire.
Symonds, G. Davey; Rector of Coryton, Devon.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Bedford consecrated the Church of St. Clement's, situated in the City-road, on Wednesday.

Dr. Joshua Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, gave his triennial charge in the cathedral on Monday. There was a considerable attendance of clergy.

The Old Testament Company of Revisers finished their sixty-fifth session yesterday week. The first revision of Job was finished, and that of Proverbs carried as far as chap. xii. 16.

Yesterday week the new Bishop's Hotel for theological students at Lincoln was formally dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the service being attended by the Bishop of Truro and a great number of the clergy of the diocese.

The Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Llanguin, near Carmarthen, died suddenly on Thursday week. He was riding on his pony to Llanguin church to assist in a marriage, when he fell to the ground dead. Heart disease is the supposed cause of death.

The parish church of Chideock, in Dorset, was reopened on Thursday week after restoration at the cost of nearly £1300, raised principally by voluntary contributions. Bishop Wilkinson, late of Zululand, was the preacher at the opening service.

On Monday night a harvest thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which about 250 members of the Church of England Working Men's Society were present. The building was filled in every part. The sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Bedford.

The new church of St. Elizabeth, in the parish of Ashley, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Chester. The church has been built from the designs of the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and, together with the site, is the gift of Lord Egerton, of Tatton Park. The edifice has been erected at a cost of over £3000. All the seats are free.

Allhallows church, East India Docks, was on Wednesday week consecrated by the Bishop of Bedford. It will seat about 900 persons. In the afternoon there was a children's flower service—the flowers brought to be sent to the hospitals—a congregational tea and meeting in the Bow-lane schools, and evensong at the church.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new church, which has been built in the hamlet of Dunthrop by Mr. Albert Brassey, of Heythrop, the ancient edifice having for some time been found to be too small for the requirements of the population. The edifice has cost about £6000 to erect, and, in addition, Mr. Brassey has built a rectory, at an expense of about £1000, besides having some years since provided a commodious school-room and master's house. The old church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the new church will be called by the same name.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Church of England Sunday-School Institute for the year 1879-80, which has been issued, states that although the committee are not able to record any large addition to their income, it is a matter for deep thankfulness, considering the severity of the recent commercial depression, that the institute has been enabled to maintain its position in regard to the various departments of its work. The subscriptions to the general fund received during the year amounted to £2226, which is slightly in excess of the previous year's receipts. The total gross receipts for the year from all sources amounted to £16,205.

At the general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on Tuesday afternoon, in their new building, Northumberland-avenue, the report, read by Mr. W. H. Grove, secretary, drew particular attention to St. Katherine's College, Tottenham, where, under the direction of the society, one hundred students are trained for schoolmistresses, and where there are practising schools for 400 children. The report dealt also with the internal management of the society, financial matters, literary work, and future prospects. The agency has now been in existence 180 years, and continues to occupy a flourishing position. The meeting was presided over by Archdeacon Hessey.

A meeting was held in Christ Church Schoolroom, Perry Barr, near Birmingham, last week, to set on foot a memorial to the Rev. C. B. Snepp, the late Vicar of that parish, and the editor of the well-known hymn-book, "Songs of Grace and Glory." The Hon. A. C. G. Calthorpe presided, and suggested that the memorial should take the form of a fund for its endowment. Resolutions embodying this proposal and providing for the necessary steps to be taken were then unanimously agreed to. At the close of the meeting subscriptions to the amount of £230 were promised. Mr. Richard Tilsley, the treasurer, of Perry Bar, near Birmingham, will receive subscriptions.

A memorial window has lately been erected in the south aisle of the Church of St. Mary Abbotts-Ann, Andover, to the memory of John and Lucy Maton, formerly of that parish, by their son, Mr. William Maton, of 151, Gray's-inn-road, London. The subject of the picture, taken from the parable of the Prodigal Son, is clearly illustrated by Mr. Alexander Gibbs, of Bloomsbury-street.—St. Andrew's Church, Walcot, Bath, one of Sir Gilbert Scott's last works, has been adorned with several stained-glass windows by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls. Amongst them is a rose-window in memory of Mr. William Whittaker Barry, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister and author, who was lost upon the Tyrol snow mountains at Michaelmas, 1875.—Much interest has been excited in Burslem, Stafford-

shire, by the presentation to St. John's parish church of a costly Munich window by Mr. H. Parker, in memory of his wife. The large centre opening represents the Sermon on the Mount, and two side lights Acts of Charity. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The well-known "Greek" edifice, St. Pancras Church, in Euston-road, has been reopened for service after considerable repairs and renovation. For the last two months the church has been in the hands of Messrs. Crace, who have succeeded in imparting an aspect of warmth and refinement to an interior which certainly lacked those qualities. The Vicar, the Rev. and Hon. Canon Spence, who succeeded the present Bishop of Rochester, has actively promoted the works, which will cost over £2000. The necessary funds are being raised by a committee of the congregation. St. Pancras Church was built in 1820-22, from the designs of Inwood, at a cost of over £76,000.

The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh has appointed Tuesday, the 19th inst., as a day of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

In opening a Wesleyan Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition at Kidderminster on Tuesday, Mr. Brinton, M.P., as a Churchman, commended to the religious world the lay system of the Wesleyan body as a means of creating among the laity an enthusiasm in the work of the Church.

The twelfth anniversary of the Agricultural Hall services for the working classes was held on Sunday afternoon last, there being from 2000 to 3000 persons present. The Rev. Thain Davidson, D.D., who presided, referred to the pleasant indications at the recent Church Congress at Leicester of a general and growing desire for a closer union and co-operation among Christians.

At the Clifton Conference of Christians of all denominations, attended on Tuesday by a large number of the Evangelical clergy, the Rev. J. Bennett, of London, contrasted that conference with the recent Church Congress, and deprecated the spectacle shown at the latter, where men of God met with those whose theology was the theology of Rome, whose touch was that of the rankest unbelief—men who dared to dishonour God by discussing with those the communion of saints.

A number of gentlemen met on Tuesday night in private conference, at the residence of Cardinal Manning, to forward a scheme which is on foot for founding in London a Catholic middle-class school for boys. The main features of the scheme are that a body of Catholic shareholders, say 500, should contribute £10 annually, making an income of £5000 a year; that a committee of management, partly clerics and partly laymen, should be chosen by ballot from among these shareholders, and that they should give their services gratis in the management of the school. The institution is to be totally independent of the Government or any other body outside the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities and the shareholders.—It is announced by the *Essex Telegraph* that the Rev. Samuel Farman, M.A., Cam., Vicar of St. John's District Church, Colchester, has seceded from the Church of England and has joined the Church of Rome, into which he has been accepted at the Oratory, Brompton.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland was inaugurated on Sunday by services in various metropolitan churches. Foundation-stones of two new houses, in extension of Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage for Girls, were laid on Monday by Mr. Palmer, M.P. for Reading, and the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, the buildings being called after the towns named, each having largely contributed towards the outlay involved. The Rev. Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the president of this Orphanage, was unable to be present on account of ill-health. Following this stone-laying ceremony, to which by Mr. Spurgeon the delegates were specially invited, tea was provided at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, after which a largely-attended public meeting was held, for the purpose of designating a number of missionaries just leaving England under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society. Mr. Joseph Tritton presided, and was supported by a number of the leading ministers of the denomination. A missionary meeting of the Union was held on Tuesday in Bloomsbury Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. T. Coats, of Paisley. A paper written by Mr. Bompas, Q.C., on "Missionary Organisation in Church and School," was read by Mr. A. H. Baynes; and the Rev. Dr. Landels read a paper upon Missionary Consecration. Mr. Barran, M.P., was among those who took part in the discussion thereupon. A resolution was passed expressing regret that the missionary efforts of the churches were so inadequate to the demands of the work, and recommending a larger liberality for missionary purposes. In the evening a public missionary meeting was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Barran, M.P., and among the speakers was the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, president of the Wesleyan Conference. On Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Treshan gave, in Bloomsbury Chapel, the presidential address, upon the Moral Tendency and Influence of Infidelity.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress at Leicester opened on Tuesday week. The opening address was delivered by the Bishop of Peterborough, who, setting aside the old plea for Church Congresses, endeavoured to find a better and deeper reason for their existence. The idea of the present gathering was that the Church of England is, for her Master's sake, the servant of the English nation, and they were there to show what the Church was doing to justify that high claim on her part. The one great Church question of the time was the indifference or hostility of the masses of the great town populations and the scattered units in country parishes, and her path of duty in this matter was also her path of safety.

On Wednesday the members again divided into sections. The subjects discussed in the morning embraced no less than seven of Church interest, and included the present condition of upper and middle class education and the means of promoting its religious character. In the afternoon the subject was the responsibility of the Church toward Dissent, with special regard to home reunion. A paper was read by the Rev. Professor Plumptre, in which he regarded the prospect of home reunion as not very definite nor yet very bright. An animated discussion followed.

In Thursday's discussions the principal subjects debated were speculative unbelief, Church organisation, and the marriage laws. The working men's meeting in the evening was a great success. Over 3000 people crowded into the Congress Hall, and an overflow meeting was held to accommodate those who could not obtain admission. The Bishop of Peterborough, the President of the Congress, presided, and the speakers were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Liverpool, and Mr. Mark Knowles.

At the morning meeting yesterday week, the Bishop of Peterborough presiding, papers were read on the subject of of the Communion of Saints. In the afternoon the subject of discussion was, Popular Recreations: How to Improve Them. This raised the question of theatrical performances, and considerable interest was shown in the debate. The concluding meeting, in the evening, was signalised by the presentation of an address to the congress from the Nonconformist ministers of Leicester. The address was spoken to by a minister, and was acknowledged by the president as a fitting close to the welcome which had been already accorded in many a Nonconformist home. The members of the congress were entertained by the Mayor of Leicester (Mr. T. Bennett), a Nonconformist, at a conversazione in the evening.

Newcastle-on-Tyne has been fixed upon as the place of next year's meeting.

HOME NEWS.

Colonel North, M.P., has again returned fifteen per cent of their rents to his tenants.

Heavy gales, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed on Tuesday over nearly the whole of England and Ireland.

A show of dogs, poultry, and pigeons is to be held on Monday and Tuesday, next week, at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. R. W. Ford, solicitor, has been elected clerk of the peace at Portsmouth, in the place of his deceased brother.

The seventh annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held in Sheffield on Wednesday and Thursday.

During the first half of the financial year, while the revenue was £36,632,500, the expenditure amounted to £40,350,301. The balance in the Bank of England is returned at £1,792,394.

A bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the Local Literary and Scientific Institute, School of Art, and Museum at Berwick-on-Tweed, was opened there yesterday week by Earl Percy.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Truscott) will hold her final receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesdays, Oct. 19 and Nov. 2, from three to five o'clock.

An exhibition of machinery and appliances used by brewers, malsters, licensed victuallers, aerated-water makers, cigar manufacturers, &c., has been held in the Agricultural Hall.

There was an attractive show of horses and stock in connection with the the Abergavenny Agricultural Association on Thursday week. The attendance was very numerous.

The Photographic Society of Great Britain is holding its annual exhibition of photographs at the Society's gallery, Pall-mall, East. It will remain open until Nov. 13.

Knaresborough Election Commission opened on Monday, and that of Sandwich on Tuesday. The inquiries at Canterbury, Oxford, and Macclesfield have been continued.

The foundation-stone of a public market-hall at Darwen was laid last Saturday. The building will be erected at a cost of about £20,000. The Mayors of Bury, Bolton, and Clitheroe, were present.

An exhaustive report on the Scotch harvest shows that the average yield of cereals is 10 per cent above the average in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality. The potato and turnip crops are heavy.

The result of the Earl of Jersey's experiment at Middleton-Stoney of letting land for small farm cultivation has been so satisfactory that his Lordship has decided to increase the quantity of land to be so let.

The introductory lecture to the course of metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines was given on Monday by the new professor, Mr. W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S., chemist of the Mint.

The Royal Handbell Ringers have this week been performing at the Egyptian Hall in the afternoon, on the days when Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook give their entertainment in the evening only.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., yesterday week formally opened at Lechlade a working-men's club and coffee room, the establishment of which had been suggested by Lord and Lady de Mauley.

An exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents was opened yesterday week at Aberdeen, in presence of a large company. Provost Jamieson and Dr. Farquharson, M.P., were among the speakers.

Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presided on Thursday week at the first meeting of the School Board for London after the summer recess, and, in accordance with a custom originated by him, made a detailed statement of the operations of the board and the results which have so far accrued.

The Metropolitan Board of Works met yesterday week for the first time after the autumnal recess. In the course of the business a discussion arose upon the subject of the Temple Bar Memorial, and a resolution was adopted referring the whole matter to the Works Committee for inquiry and report.

The Liverpool School of Science, claiming to be the largest school of science in the provinces connected with the Science and Art Department, held its annual prize distribution yesterday week in the presence of a meeting which completely filled St. George's-hall, and was presided over by the Mayor.

On the great Denny Estate, in County Kerry, which includes the town of Tralee and the country for many miles around, a circular has been issued stating that the owners—Sir E. Denny and Mr. R. A. Denny—are prepared to join in executing leases for ever to the occupying tenants.

The American Consul at Sheffield has completed the commercial returns which show a vast improvement in the condition of Sheffield trade with the United States. The total exports of Sheffield goods to America in the present year amount to £1,066,411, compared with £559,733 in the previous year.

The arrivals at Liverpool of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week were much below those of the previous week; the total being 1964 cattle, 855 sheep, 384 pigs, 4418 quarters of beef, 450 carcases of mutton, and 117 dead pigs.

At a conference of Yorkshire schoolmasters held at Skipton last Saturday, under the presidency of Sir Matthew Wilson, M.P., a resolution was passed condemning the imposition of artificial restrictions on the education given in public elementary schools.

A conference of the Railway Servants' Association has been held this week at Cardiff. The annual report which was presented stated that intense satisfaction was felt throughout the service at the passing of the Compensation Act, but urged that there was a pressing necessity for a reduction in the hours of labour of railway servants.

Mr. Stewart Cumberland, the gentleman who has become known by his recent exposure of a notorious spirit medium, lectured on this subject last Monday evening at Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street. He may fairly claim to have successfully exposed some of the tricks of so-called spirit mediums and others.

The annual prize competition of the 17th (late 29th) North Middlesex Rifles, No. 8 (Islington) company, took place at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday. Amongst the numerous prizes presented for competition by the officers and inhabitants of Islington was a handsome silver cup, given by the Mohawk Minstrels, of the Agricultural Hall.

A meeting of the committee of the Risca Explosion Relief Fund was held at Newport last Saturday, when it was reported that the total fund reached £12,000, and that harvest thanksgiving collections were coming in remarkably well. Further sums were expected from this source. About £3000 more is required to continue the allowances to widows and orphans.

Notices have been served upon twenty-one members of the Local Board of Oswaldtwistle, East Lancashire, holding them responsible for the loss of over £38,000 through the frauds of William Gourley, clerk to the board, who is now in penal servitude. The ground of action is that the board permitted their clerk to borrow money without sufficient investigation.

The residence of Sir James Oldknow, Mayor of Nottingham, was on Monday morning broken into by burglars. His Worship was surprised in his bedroom, which was entered by the thieves whilst he was asleep. He at once sprang out of bed and gave chase, but the burglars made their escape. Several rooms in the house had been ransacked, and the valuable contents placed on the lawn ready to be taken away.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh presented silver medals and sums of money to three police-constables and four firemen, in acknowledgment of their exertions in saving life at a fire in Earl Grey-street on Aug. 3 last. The police-constables, named James Martin, Thomas Mitchell, and Henry Christie, were each presented with a silver medal and £5, while the firemen, James Chessar, Henry Kegie, John Dyce, and Thomas Graham, received a medal and £1 each.

The Social Science Association holds its annual Congress this year in Edinburgh. On Wednesday morning there was special service in St. Giles's Cathedral, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D. In the evening the president, Lord Reay, delivered the opening address in the Free Assembly-hall; and there, each morning, the presidents of departments gave their addresses before the work of the sections, which meet at eleven o'clock each day, began. Of this department there are five.

Last week 5776 births and 3571 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2453 births and 1353 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 32, whereas the death were 7 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 12 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 20 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 110 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 232 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 522 to 528 in the nine preceding weeks. These 232 deaths were 21 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 124, 153, and 174 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 199 last week, and exceeded by 10 the corrected weekly average: 121 resulted from bronchitis, and 51 from pneumonia.

A majority of the medical schools in connection with the metropolitan hospitals were opened yesterday week, when the usual addresses were delivered—by Dr. Donkin, at Westminster Hospital; Dr. Cavafy, at St. George's; Dr. George Johnson, at King's College; Dr. Ord, at St. Thomas's; Mr. Walter Pye, at St. Mary's; Professor Tuson, at the Royal Veterinary College; Dr. T. A. Norton, at the London School of Medicine for Women; and Dr. Andrew Clark, at the London Hospital.—On Monday afternoon Dr. J. Compton Burnett gave the annual Hahnemann address to the students at the Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street.—At University College the medical session was opened on Monday evening by an address delivered by Professor Burdon-Sanderson. The occasion, he said, was a special one. It was rendered so by the opening of the new science wing, in which three departments of teaching which had hitherto suffered from want of space were provided for. The examiners for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions have recommended Mr. P. J. Edmunds, Mr. J. W. Carr, and Mr. H. E. Brock for the exhibitions of £100, £60, and £40 respectively. Mr. E. H. Thane also obtained the number of marks qualifying for an exhibition. The Parkes Museum of Hygiene was reopened on Monday, in connection with the inaugural conversazione of the medical school. The museum will continue to be open free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—Yesterday week the prizes were distributed to the successful students in the medical department of King's College, the chair being taken by Professor George Johnson, M.D., F.R.S.—On Monday the anatomy class-room in the new Edinburgh Medical School was opened for the use of the students, this being the first portion of the new buildings made available for class work.

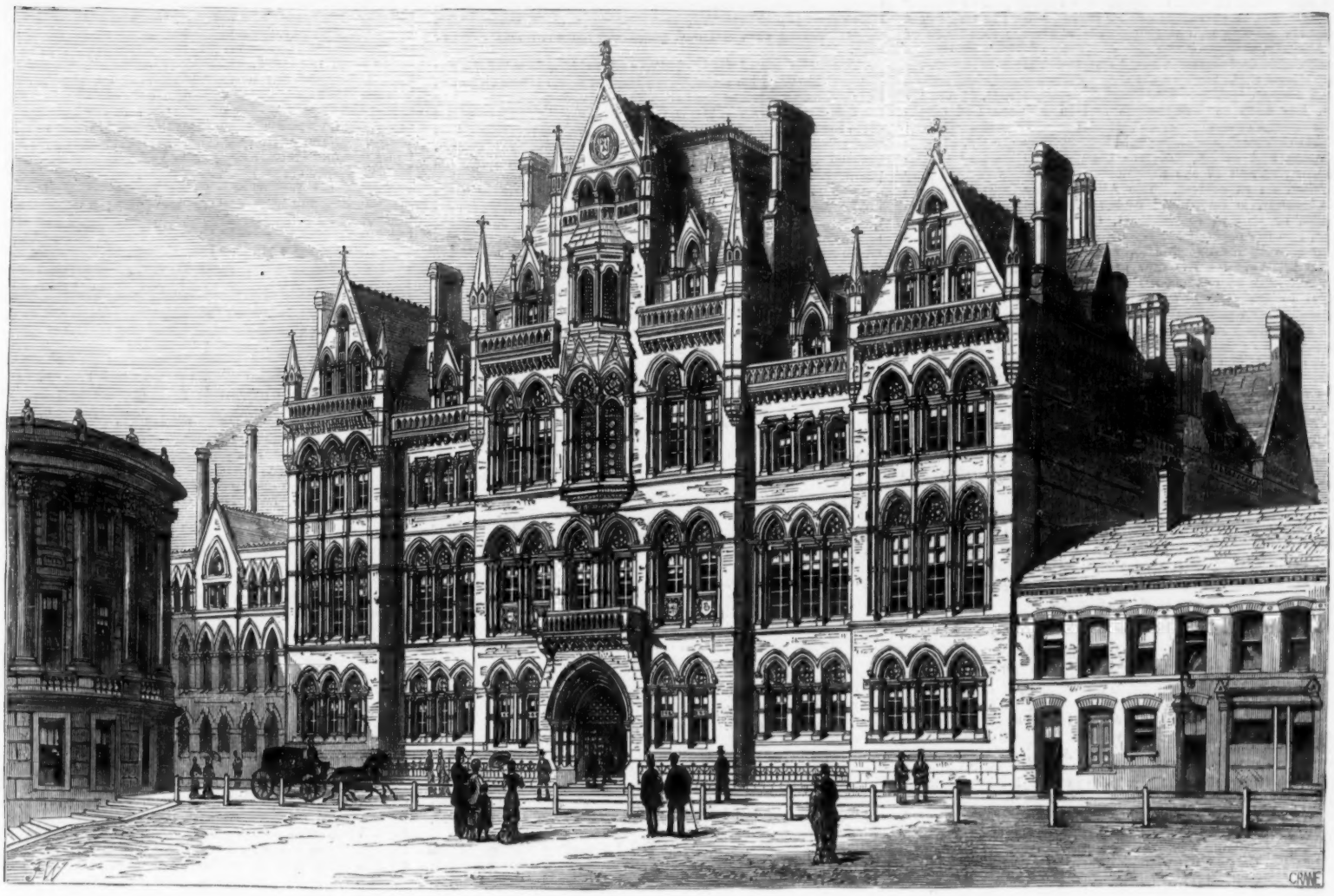
TRANSVAAL NATIVE CHIEFS.

The British Administrator of the Transvaal, Sir Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., visited the district of Zoutpansberg, the most northerly part of that South African province, in the latter part of July. At Klipdam Farm, the residence of Captain Dahl, Commissioner for native affairs in that district, on July 22, his Excellency received thirteen of the Makatee and other chiefs of the neighbouring tribes. Among these were Maraba, Zebedill, Mapastella, and Makapan, rulers of some of the largest native communities. Each brought a white ox as a present to the English chief and as a token of homage to the Queen of England. The Hon. Mr. Shepstone, Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Transvaal, accompanied Sir Owen Lanyon, and assisted in interpreting the mutual assurances and explanations. The Administrator and his staff had an escort composed of a troop of mounted infantry, formed out of the 94th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Carden. Our Illustration of the scene is from a sketch by Captain F. Campbell, of the 94th, commanding the troops in the fort at Marabastadt. He informs us that Mr. Shepstone has had no difficulty in collecting the tax imposed on the natives and sending the amount to Pretoria. The Boers also, in that district, are now settling down quietly, and paying taxes to the British Government. Sir Owen Lanyon is the first Governor of the Transvaal who has ever visited that remote part of the country, having gone as far as the Spelonken, where he met some other native chiefs; and his visit is likely to do much good.

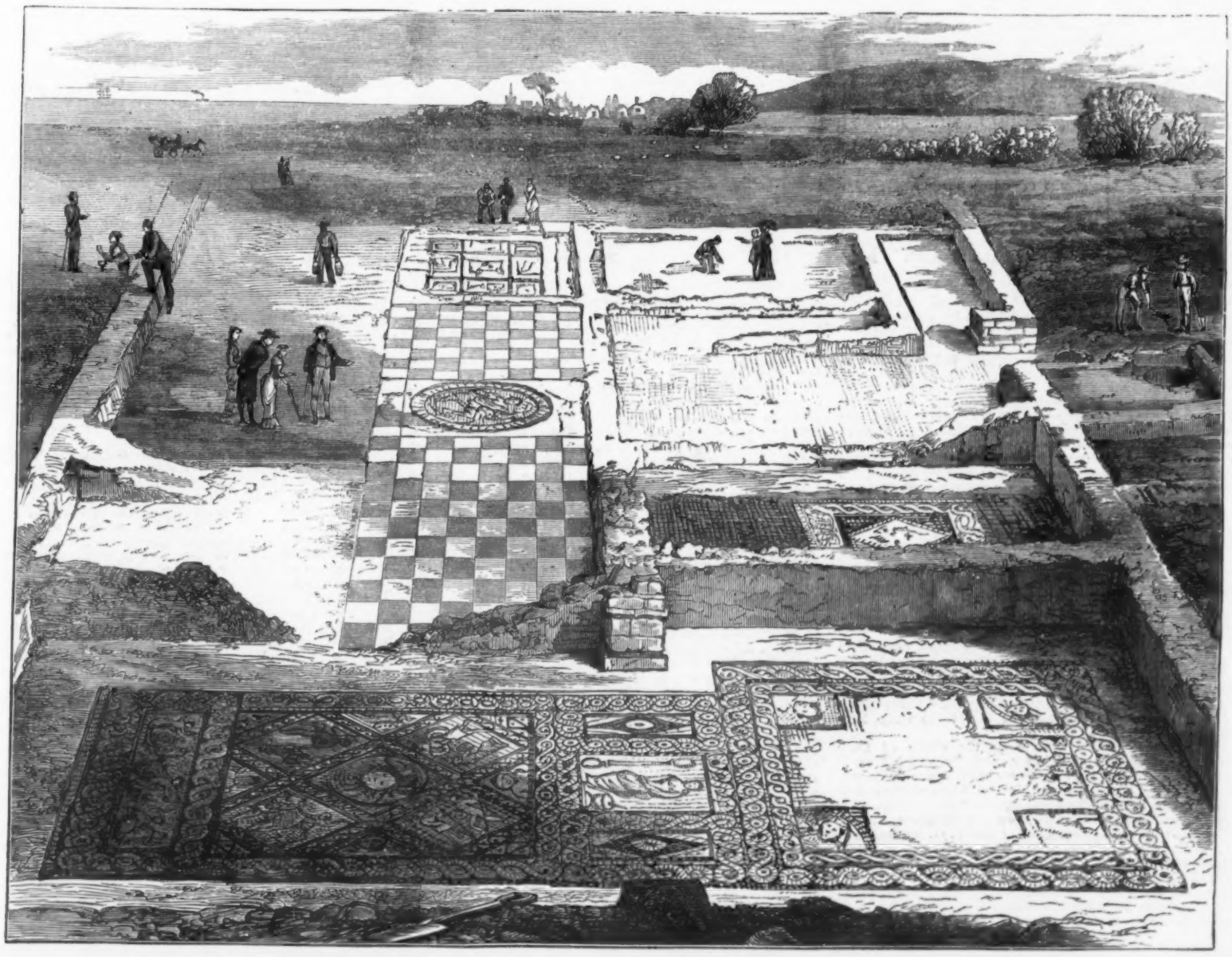
The popular composer, M. Offenbach, died at Paris on Tuesday morning, after twelve hours of acute suffering. He was born at Cologne on June 21, 1819. After completing his musical studies at the Paris Conservatoire, he was engaged (in 1847) in the orchestra of the Théâtre Français, and became known by setting to music some of La Fontaine's fables. In 1855 he obtained a license for the new theatre "Les Bouffes Parisiens," where he formed a company whose performances have since been witnessed in this country. M. Offenbach was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861. His best-known musical works (in London as in Paris) are "La Belle Hélène," "Orphée aux Enfers," "La Barbe Bleue," "La Grande Duchesse," "La Perichole," "Roi Carotte," and "Un Voyage dans la Lune."

ANTIVARI, FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R.N.—SEE PAGE 350.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SIR OWEN LANYON AND NATIVE CHIEFS OF ZOUTPANSBERG, TRANSVAAL.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE



SIR JOSIAH MASON'S SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED NEAR BRADING, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

"SETTLING A FRONTIER DISPUTE."

This fierce duel or conflict between a typical pair of Border warriors—not to call them Border ruffians—on the verge of a mountain precipice, in the highlands above the east shore of the Adriatic, may illustrate the character of those inveterate Montenegrin and Albanian hostilities, which are now singularly complicated with European policy by the recently attempted Naval Demonstration. Our Special Artist, Mr. R. C. Woodville, has both in Montenegro and in Albania had ample opportunities of studying the pictorial aspects of the subject; and his delineation of these wild figures respectively, of their costumes and action, not less than of the scenery of the Tchernagora and of the neighbouring mountain ranges, may be relied on as correct. The Albanian, or Skipetar, as he calls himself, is recognised by his dress, with the wide fustanella, or stiff white petticoat, the scarf wound about his waist, and the peculiar head-gear, a close skull-cap, the head being shaved, all but one long tress of thick hair, floating loosely behind. He has now grasped the hair of his enemy, and is trying to cut off his head, while the Montenegrin strives to hurl the other from the edge of the cliff. It is unnecessary again to remind the reader that, during many past ages, these irreconcilable national enemies, still further exasperated against each other by religious animosity, and by the continual efforts of the Turkish Empire to subjugate Montenegro, have striven with unabated ferocity in the patriotic work of mutual destruction, which is the only work that men in those parts of the world think it worth while to do. A grand impulse has lately, however, been given to the renewal of such "anti-human," or perhaps only too human, performances by the diplomatic patronage of the Great Powers undertaking to recommend a fresh distribution of territory, in the upland valley of the Lim, about Gusinje, or on the shores of the Lake of Scutari, or finally along the seacoast around Dulcigno. These disputed tracts of land seem to be equally well calculated to furnish the bone of contention for wild beasts to fight over, and there is a good deal of the wild beast in such warlike and half-savage races of mankind, unredeemed by Western civilisation.

SIR JOSIAH MASON'S SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The opening of this institution was celebrated on Friday, last week, with an address by Professor Huxley in the Townhall, a luncheon at the Queen's Hotel, and a soirée in the rooms of the College. The buildings have been five years and a half in construction. The foundation-stone was laid on Feb. 23, 1875, that being the eightieth birthday of Sir Josiah Mason, the founder. The site comprises about an acre of ground, but only half of the area is at present occupied by buildings. The front elevation, in Edmund-street, as will be seen by the Engraving we publish, is of a very imposing character. It is in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, with details and embellishments of an elaborate design. The edifice, with its hundred rooms and 370 windows, rises to a height of 122 ft. In the apartments assigned to the use of the several professors, every provision is made for scientific teaching; all the principal science colleges of this country and of the Continent having been inspected by the architect before the plan was passed by Sir Josiah Mason and the trustees.

The foundation deed specifies that the instruction provided in the college shall consist of mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, botany, zoology, physiology, the English and French and German languages, with such further extension as the trustees may consider desirable. There are at present six trustees, appointed by Sir Josiah Mason, who himself holds the title of Bailiff; but in future the number is to be eleven, and five are to be nominated by the Town Council of Birmingham. The object of the institution is to afford a thorough scientific education, especially with reference to manufactures, and to mines and metallurgy, and to the laws of health. At present four professors have been appointed, in the departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology; but an extension of the scheme may be expected when the results of the first term have been ascertained.

Sir Josiah Mason has endowed the college with property consisting of freehold land and houses in Birmingham, yielding upwards of £3000 a year, and has paid all the expense of building and fittings, likely to reach about £60,000. As he founded and endowed, some few years ago, an orphanage near Birmingham, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million, an idea may be formed both of his wealth and of his beneficence. Although of such advanced age, Sir Josiah Mason has personally superintended the building, from first to last, engaging no contractor for any part of the work, but relying entirely on his own judgment and the skill and experience of Mr. Cossins, the accomplished architect. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone, he gave some account of the incidents in a career which had enabled him to confer such large benefits on his fellow-men. It was mentioned that he came from Kidderminster to Birmingham a poor lad, in search of a living; that he worked at a variety of trades; that he devoted his first savings to making steel pens (then selling from the manufactory at a shilling apiece) under the auspices of Messrs. Perry; that his works grew to become the greatest pen factory in the world; and that he subsequently engaged in the electroplating and copper trade with Messrs. Elkington, and in the German silver trade, which he still carries on. The pen trade of Sir Josiah Mason is now transferred to the joint-stock company of Perry and Co. We gave a portrait of Sir Josiah Mason some years ago.

ROMAN VILLA IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The discovery, by Captain Thorp, of Yarbridge, of Roman remains at Morton Farm, near Brading, in the Isle of Wight, has led to further researches of considerable interest. The Roman villa, at first but partially disclosed, is now being fully explored. In the Illustration given this week we are enabled to show the more important of the discoveries which have been made.

The extended excavations are on the estate of Lady Oglander, of Nunwell, who has generously afforded every facility for investigation. So likewise has the present occupier of the land, Mr. Micah Cooper, of Morton. The works have now been continued three weeks, under the direction of a Committee of Antiquaries, who are Messrs. Cornelius Nicholson, F.S.A., of Ventnor; John E. Price, F.S.A.; and F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., of London. They propose to raise by public subscription the funds which will be requisite to ensure a complete exploration and the protection hereafter for the remains uncovered. Although several interesting chambers have been opened up, there are many indications of others which yet lie buried. It is impossible at present to describe the extent of the villa, or the purposes to which the respective apartments were adapted. The walls, none of which are known to be external, are mostly uniform in thickness. They are 2 ft. wide, and from 3 ft. to 4 ft. high, which are the usual dimensions of such walls. This affords further testimony to the opinion that the foundations only of Roman domestic buildings were of solid masonry, and that upon them was reared a superstructure of wood and plaster, with a roof of slate or tiles.

The walls are of flint, chalk, and rubble, bonded in the Roman manner with slabs, in courses, of stone taken from the locality, and probably from the shore near Bembridge. They are faced with squared blocks; here and there are intervening piers for the support of doors and columns, finely worked in like material. These walls have been lined with stucco, painted in tasteful patterns, and much of which has been preserved.

The mosaic floors as yet disclosed already present wide field for study and conjecture. Two of them form part of a tesselated corridor or passage, upwards of 60 ft. in length, paved in a chequered pattern, the alternating squares being white and red. Upon the first of these mosaics is a composite design, grotesque in character, possibly symbolical, which may be connected with ancient mythology, or with the early introduction of Christianity. The meaning or intention of the strange figures which make up this combination is not yet ascertained. In the second pavement, the design is such as can be readily explained. It is a compartment of about eight feet square, with a tasteful border of the guilloche pattern, formed of tesseræ of varied colours. Inclosed by a circle is a figure of Orpheus playing on his lyre, and attracting around him a monkey, a fox, some birds, and other animals. Some of the tesseræ which form the plumage of the birds have been tastefully and artistically selected. This room or corridor leads to the largest apartment which has yet been cleared. This is nearly 40 ft. long by about 18 ft. wide. Midway are two piers of masonry for the support of columns.

At the western end is a mosaic, which, though much injured, will, like that more perfect one in the eastern division, bear comparison with any similar remains yet discovered in Great Britain. The designs are mostly of a mythological and pastoral character; figures of the Seasons, of the fable of Perseus and Andromeda, and some connected with the pursuits of agriculture, together with groups engaged in dancing and playing on pipes and tambourines; Mercury-looking figures blowing the *buccina* or horn of spiral twists, such as were used by the ancient neatherds to collect their flocks. In the centre is a bearded figure, apparently an astronomer, surrounded by objects connected with his profession. In an adjoining room is a pavement of a coarser character, with a plain geometrical pattern formed of inch-sized tesseræ, grey, white, and red.

Upwards of a dozen chambers have been examined, but their uses are not yet understood. Flues and furnaces, showing the way in which the rooms were warmed, and adapted to habitation, are in course of excavation. Some pottery, pieces of glass, bones of domestic and other animals, fresco paintings, ridge and roof tiles, together with quantities of iron nails, belonging to the slabs which once formed the roof, have been taken from the débris.

The coins, also one of the most interesting features of the work, point to the period when the buildings were occupied: they at present illustrate the reigns of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Carausius, and Constans; the last bringing the date down to the early part of the fourth century.

It is hoped that the committee of explorers will be so encouraged and assisted as to be able to complete their work, which has already attracted a large number of visitors to the island.

Mr. Henry Irving opened a bazaar at the Birmingham Townhall on Tuesday morning in aid of the Perry Barr Institute, the first offshoot of the Birmingham Midland Institute, of which he was president for two years. The Townhall was crowded, in spite of the bad weather, and Mr. Irving was enthusiastically received. He has offered, if invited, to give a reading for the benefit of the institution.

Autumn is now with us, bringing sensations of pensive regret, though mixed with hope for next year, to the lover of "Sylvan Spring." This title, pregnant with significance, has been chosen by Mr. Francis George Heath, the favourite writer upon ferns and woodland trees, for a beautiful new volume, which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have recently published. It is adorned with twelve coloured plates, drawn by Mr. F. E. Hulme, F.L.S., and printed by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, which represent floral groups characteristic of the vernal season. There are many wood engravings, also, drawn by several of our best artists for landscape, or for animals and plants. Mr. Heath's work is a charming, as well as a strictly correct, description of the aspect of rural nature in our English springtime. We mean to set it by us for winter reading, as a study of consolatory promise. February or March will perhaps do for its perusal; in the mean time let us say that it is an excellent book of its kind.

The new session of the City of London College, with its evening classes for young men, began last Monday. On glancing through the prospectus just issued, we observe that several new classes have been added to the curriculum—viz., Physiography, Biology, Acoustics, Light, and Heat, Principles of Agriculture, &c. The opening address of the session was delivered on Thursday evening by Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P.—On the same day began the session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, of the North London Branch of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, of the Quebec Educational Institution, and of the technical classes in connection with the Artisans' Institute.—The class-list of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has been issued, with a report showing the progress made by the college for the last few years. The classes are most comprehensive, and to a great extent taught by members of the Universities. At the opening meeting on Thursday an address was given by the United States Minister, the Hon. Russell Lowell.—Yesterday week there was a large gathering of the friends and members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in their head-quarters in Aldersgate-street, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful students in the evening classes by Mr. Hugh Matheson.—Yesterday week the twenty-first session of the Ladies' Division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature, was opened, with a goodly list of students, equalling in number that of any previous session. The inaugural address was delivered in one of the University lecture-rooms, by the Rev. Robinson Thornton, D.D., on the Study of English and of English Literature.—The Rev. Edward White, who has succeeded the late Dr. Raleigh as Merchants' Lecturer at the Weigh House Chapel, Fish-street-hill, delivered his first address on Tuesday morning, there being a large attendance.—Professor Henry Morley has undertaken to deliver a course of six lectures on Characteristics of English Literature, at the St. James's Lecture Hall, Eden-grove, Holloway. The opening lecture will be given on the evening of the 15th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the excitement engendered by the third meeting of Robert the Devil and Bend Or, the remainder of the racing at Newmarket last week seemed rather tame, even though the card upon each day was decidedly above the average of a First October Meeting. The weather, too, was nothing like so fine as on the first day, for a nasty haze hung about the heath, and made it difficult to distinguish the various colours at any distance from the stand. The Thirty-second Triennial Produce Stakes brought out a very good field on the Wednesday, though Mask and Zealot were the only ones backed with real spirit, the former having a slight call in the betting, in spite of having undergone a gingerly preparation for the last few weeks. Even with this disadvantage, however, he looked to be winning cleverly about fifty yards from home, and must have stopped in the last few strides, as, to the surprise of everyone, the verdict was in favour of Zealot by a head. Muriel again ran well, and finished third; but Elizabeth once more found a mile and a quarter quite beyond her compass, and should never be asked to travel even a mile, except on a very easy course, like those at Epsom or Brighton. Joseph Cannon's stable seemed quite at cross purposes over the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, as, after Fire King (6 st. 4 lb.) had been backed down to a comparatively short price, he receded to 10 to 1, and Hackthorpe (8 st. 12 lb.) was made nearly as good a favourite as anything. However, first thoughts proved the best; for this once speedy "sprinter" seems to have lost most of his dash, and Fire King won as he liked from the luckless Sword Dance (7 st. 2 lb.), who is constantly getting placed, but never seems quite good enough to win. It may be remembered that Fire King was talked of as a likely outsider for the Derby, but met with some accident during his preparation for that race, in which he naturally did not figure to any advantage. The Granby Stakes was noticeable for the first victory of Mr. J. R. Keene, the American sportsman, who has a team of horses at Bedford Lodge, and his two-year-old, Bookmaker, beat Lady Chelmsford so cleverly, that he must be a pretty good one.

The Thursday was remarkable for the repeated successes of Fordham and Constable, as the former rode four winners and the latter three, leaving one race for Archer. All Constable's victories were obtained in Lord Rosebery's colours, and must have been specially gratifying to him, as he trains his Lordship's horses as well as rides them. The Second Nursery Stakes was the most important of his three races, and he won this upon Myra (8 st. 11 lb.), the newly-named filly by Doncaster-Czarina. She must be really smart, as she gave weight to everything in the race, and conceded no less than 12 lb. to Amy Melville, who has proved that she can gallop on more than one occasion. The Thirty-third Triennial Produce Stakes fell to Thebais, a filly who has improved wonderfully since she made her début, and who does great credit to Hermit. Certainly there was nothing very grand among her thirteen opponents, still Lennoxlove and Kühleborn, who finished second and third respectively, have both shown themselves able to win good races. On the strength of his having beaten Lord Clive in such style two days previously, Favo (8 st. 7 lb.) was made a hot favourite for the October Handicap, and ran very well for about a mile, when his roaring stopped him; and Elf King (8 st. 6 lb.), who was not at all fancied by the stable, as the distance was considered too far for him, had little trouble in beating Lancaster Bowman (7 st. 8 lb.). On the Friday, Exeter had a very easy task in the Rosebery Plate; and, of course, Bal Gal cantered home for the Rous Memorial, in which the unlucky Montrose was once more second. Owing to the same error in his nomination which disqualified Apollo for one or two races in the spring, he could not start for the St. Leger Stakes; and, in his absence, Sportsman made short work of Milan, Incendiary, and three other very moderate animals. The Cesarewitch betting during the week was very heavy, and some important changes took place. Isonomy, having met with an accident, is not likely to run, and Chippendale and Dresden China also go very badly in the market. At the time of writing, the first three in the St. Leger are the reigning favourites; whilst Ulster, Petronel, and Caroline have also plenty of supporters.

A highly successful coursing meeting was held at Plumpton last week, in spite of the weather being so hot that one could hardly help fancying that, owing to some mistake, coursing was being carried on in July. A very large entry was obtained for the Derby and Oaks Stakes, the former being for dog puppies, and the latter for those of the opposite sex. After some excellent trials, Glen Oscar, by Fugitive—Mary Hill, and Sailor, by Minatto—Stephanotis, divided the Derby; and the Oaks was shared between Palm Bloom, by Ptarmigan—Gallant Foe, and Glen Oban, own sister to Glen Oscar. Mr. Brice judged exceedingly well, and the duties of slipper were divided between Nailard and Wilkinson. The Brompton Club Meeting suffered somewhat from a scarcity of hares, while some of the trials were decidedly fluky. The Brompton Cup, for all ages, fell to Mr. Hyslop's Hook, who beat Commerce in the final tie. Rebecca and Portinscule were the last pair left in the Naworth Castle Stakes, for puppies, and the former, possessing a trifle more pace than her opponent, just gained the award. It need hardly be said that Mr. Hedley's decisions gave general satisfaction.

On Monday last H. Thomas, of Brentwood, and J. Cannon, of Kingston, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £380. The pair met last year, when Cannon made a grand fight of it until deprived of the services of his pilot; but, on this occasion, Thomas had matters all his own way from start to finish, and could have won by a couple of hundred yards had he chosen to do so. The meeting of Elias Laycock, the Australian, and Thomas Blackman, of Wandsworth, who sculled over the same course on Tuesday, naturally excited far more interest than did the race of the previous day. Laycock, though much inferior to Trickett, is decidedly the second best man in the Antipodes; while Blackman, though he has done little to support it, possesses considerable reputation. To all appearances—though we fancy the colonist had the measure of his man throughout—the race was a very close one for about two miles, when Blackman was rowed to a standstill, and gave up the struggle.

The Australian cricketers were entertained twice on Monday. After luncheon at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, Mr. Sargood, a member of the Council of Victoria, presented to them silver tankards, on behalf of the colonists resident in London, and in addition a loving cup was given to Mr. Murdoch. In the evening the Australians dined at the Mansion House, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, who congratulated them heartily on the success they had achieved in England. In replying, Mr. Murdoch expressed the gratification the members of the team felt at the fact that the difficulties which presented themselves at first in the way of a representative match being played had been overcome. On Tuesday the Australians left London for Venice.

The annual meeting of the Worcestershire Union of Clubs and Institutes was held at Stourport on Monday.

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THE LATE LORD MOUNTMORRES, MURDERED AT CLONBUR, COUNTY GALWAY.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. P. F. WOOD, 7TH FUSILIERS, KILLED IN THE SORTIE FROM CANDAHAR.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT F. P. F. WOOD.

This promising young officer, Lieutenant Frederic Philip Forster Wood, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, was killed in action in the sortie from Candahar on Aug. 16 last. He was twenty-three years of age, and was the elder son of the Rev. Frederic Wood, Rector of Erwarton-with-Woolverstone, Suffolk; his mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Pratt, J.P., of Adderstone and Melkington, Northumberland. Lieutenant Wood was great-nephew of the late General William Frederic Forster, K.H., formerly Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. He was educated at Rossall and Bury St. Edmunds; at the latter grammar school he twice gained Lord Francis Hervey's prize for English verse, by composing poems of considerable promise, and likewise Mr. Greene's and Mr. Hardcastle's prizes for English literature and English composition. He obtained his commission through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the 33rd Foot in January, 1878, but exchanged shortly afterwards to the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He was sent out in December, 1878, to join his regiment at Bombay. He accompanied the Fusiliers in January last to Candahar, and his letters home were full of cheerfulness and pleasure at the prospect of seeing active service and winning a medal.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. W. Vick, Ipswich, taken in March, 1878.

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

The moral guilt of murder, where its motive has been a commonly prevailing animosity in the breasts of an ignorant and passionate people, is largely shared by those educated and elect politicians, who, publicly speaking in the neighbourhood, and within a few days after the crime was perpetrated, ostentatiously withheld the due expression of just reprobation. They are, virtually, accessories after the fact, and they have doubtless as much to answer for as the actual murderers of Lord Mountmorres; but there are some criminal practices that seem beyond the reach of law. "Wicked and cowardly," as the Chief Secretary for Ireland has said of one of them, is

1. Ebor Hall, the house of Lord Mountmorres. 2. The spot where the murder was committed. 3. Flanagan's cottage.

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

the conduct of these persons, whose names we all know too well.

An Irish nobleman, of ancient family and title, but of extremely impoverished estate, resided in a lonely district of Galway with his wife and children; one of the poorest of country gentlemen, living in the plainest style, hopeless of improving his fortunes, and deprived by comparative indigence of the enjoyment of social pleasures and honours befitting his legitimate rank. Of a quiet, homely, studious disposition, and willing to do any good among his humblest neighbours, he had acquired some medical skill on purpose that he might practise gratuitously for their benefit, and thus, by his personal exertions, make up for his inability to give or spend money in the relieving of their frequent needs. He had but few tenants, and these had ever found him a considerate and indulgent landlord. But his position, not his personal character or conduct, made him a mark for the class hatred systematically provoked and organised to deeds of blood, in these unhappy days, by the infamous conspirators of the Land League; and this is the man who has recently been singled out for the treacherous infliction of a violent and cruel death. No fouler deed has stained the history of the most barbarous and savage nation, in the worst ages and the wildest regions of the world.

The late Viscount Mountmorres, Sir William Browne de Montmorency, Bart., Baron Mountmorres, of the Peerage of Ireland, was born April 21, 1832, and succeeded his father, as fifth Peer and eleventh Baronet, in January, 1871. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his degree. The father was a clergyman of the Protestant Church, and Dean of Achonry. The late nobleman's mother was Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Shaw, of Temple Hill. The Montmorency lineage is of ancient Norman race, but the founder of this distinguished family was Hervey Morres, a Captain of horse in Cromwell's army, and afterwards a member of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II. The peerage was conferred by George III. They once possessed more valuable estates in Kilkenny, which they somehow lost, and that which remained to them in Galway was of insignificant extent. In the narrow strip of rocky moorland that separates two considerable lakes, Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, forming a sort of natural bridge to reach the westerly peninsula of Connemara, is situated the obscure little hamlet of Clonbur. Here lay the unprofitable lands owned by Lord Mountmorres, whose rent-roll is said to have numbered but fifteen tenants, and these of small holdings. His Lordship's whole income from the land was £300 a year. His dwelling was a modest house called Ebor Hall, with a space of lawn and wood around it on the slope of the hill, overlooking the beautiful expanse of Lough Corrib and its multitude of picturesque islands. Here lived the poor half-ruined, well-intentioned nobleman, endeavouring to do his duty as a county magistrate, and to keep up friendly relations with all classes of the people about him. He had married, in 1862, Harriet, second daughter of the late Mr. George Broadrick, of Hamphall Stubbs, near Doncaster, and had four children, two boys and two girls, whose education was the object of his care.

Lord Mountmorres, we are told, never evicted any of his tenants for nonpayment of rent, though he must have wanted the rents badly to support his moderate household expenses. He lately had some fault to find with a herdsman in his employment, and dismissed the man from service, requiring him, at the same time, to quit the cottage allotted for the herdsman's dwelling. This man, however, claimed to be an agricultural tenant, and to have a right to hold the cottage and bit of ground. In order therefore to settle the question regarding the legal character of a piece of property, Lord Mountmorres sued for a formal decree of eviction, which was granted upon sufficient evidence. But the decree was never put into execution, and it is said that his Lordship had no intention of doing so; the man was allowed to stay, owning himself to be a servant and not a tenant. We have not yet heard by what perversion of the fact, or under what calumnious pretexts, Lord Mountmorres was denounced to the Land League Vehmgericht, as a grasping persecutor of Irish peasantry. It is very likely that he was accused and condemned, and his assassination decreed and prepared, in the secret conclave of some villanous tribunal, at a distance from the place where he lived, by men who knew little of his character and affairs. Such is the Irish popular notion of justice, under the instruction which is given by platform orators and unscrupulous writers all over the country, who have declared a war of extermination against the whole class of landlords.

This atrocious crime was perpetrated, by several persons unknown, on Saturday, the 25th ult., on the road between Clonbur and Ebor Hall. The unfortunate nobleman was alone, driving his own car, on his way home from a magistrates meeting at Clonbur. It was about eight o'clock in the evening. The distance is about three miles, the road lying between low hills and broken rocky ground, which afforded a lurking-place. Uneven stone walls bound the narrow road on each side. On an eminence about a mile from Clonbur the assassin appears to have been waiting, and as Lord Mountmorres drove past, within arm's length of the wall, six shots were discharged at him from a revolver, all taking effect. Death must have been instantaneous, from the nature of the wounds. A black mark surrounded the wound in the forehead, showing that the muzzle of the weapon must have been quite close to it when fired. It is inferred from this that, the first shots having thrown the deceased off the car mortally wounded, the assassin advanced closer and discharged the sixth shot into his forehead, sending the bullet through the skull. The facilities for the escape of the murderer were ample. A range of mountains rises about a quarter of a mile from the road on the one hand; while on the other hand a stretch of rocky, undulating ground sweeps down to the shores of Lough Corrib, about half a mile, across which he could escape in a boat, as in the case of Lord Leitrim's murderer.

When Lord Mountmorres fell off, the horse continued on its way, and reached the lodge, where it stopped. The gate was opened, and the horse and car brought in, but there was no driver. At first this did not cause any apprehension, as it was thought his Lordship might have got off to walk down the hill. But, some minutes having passed without his appearing, the servants went out in search of him with a lamp. When they had gone about two miles they discovered his body lifeless and riddled with bullets on the roadway in a pool of blood. The revolver which he carried was found in his breast-pocket; three chambers were loaded and two unloaded, but the latter did not appear to have been recently discharged. He had evidently not had a chance of defending himself.

A shocking token of the state of feeling in the neighbourhood is the conduct of Hugh Flanagan and his family, who lived in a house 200 or 300 yards from the scene of the murder. Two hours later, the servants having fetched the constables, a medical man, Dr. Hegarty, was called to look at the body, still lying in the road. There might be life in it. Dr. Hegarty, after examining the body, thought he detected a pulsation, and directed that the body should be removed to the nearest house. It was therefore taken to Flanagan's, but it was refused admission. Flanagan gave as his reason that "if they admitted it, nothing belonging to him would be alive that day twelve months." The people in this house must have heard the shots fired, but the constables found them all in bed. When Flanagan opened the door, the constable asked him to get a light and make a fire, which he did. When he spoke about Lord Mountmorres and made his request for admission, before Flanagan had time to say anything his wife and daughters rushed down stairs in their nightdresses, and said that Lord Mountmorres's body should not be brought in. They placed themselves in the doorway, so as to prevent its being brought in. They said nothing about an outhouse or any other place of shelter. The constable suggested they might use the outhouse, but the Flanagans refused. The body of Lord Mountmorres had to be left in the yard until a car was got, on which it was removed to Ebor Hall.

Lady Mountmorres and the rest of the family were absent from home; she was at Edinburgh, and could not arrive till the Monday. She was then joined by her brother, Major Broadrick, and the Hon. Arthur Montmorency, a medical man, brother of the deceased. In the meantime, on the Sunday, an open-air meeting of the Land League agitators was held at Clonbur, accompanied by a band of music, which played the "Dead March in Saul." The speakers at this meeting said the Land League was not responsible for the murder. On the same day there was a great meeting at New Ross, which was addressed by Mr. Parnell, M.P., and he did not allude to the death of Lord Mountmorres. But, with reference to the shooting of Mr. Boyd, he said it was owing to the want of organisation among the tenants for the protection of their rights. Not the least sympathy or compassion for the victims of assassination, still less any decided censure of these horrible deeds, has come from this faction of desperate political adventurers, trading on the disturbed social relations of Ireland for purposes of party ambition. The Roman Catholic clergy, to their great credit, have generally denounced such crimes; and one parish priest has called upon his whole congregation, kneeling together in the chapel, to swear that they will have nothing to do with the murder of landlords.

The body of Lord Mountmorres was removed from Galway to the metropolis last week. It was interred on Thursday week in the old Monkstown churchyard, at Dublin. Besides the two brothers of the deceased, a force of policemen, and the undertaker, no person accompanied the hearse to the grave; but in the chapel at Monkstown a few friends had assembled, to whom the Rev. G. Mahaffy delivered a short address. The *Dublin Gazette* offers a Government reward of £1000 for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Lord Mountmorres, and the reward and a free pardon to any accomplice who shall give such evidence. The herdsman above-mentioned, whose name is Sweeney, has been in custody, but there is no real evidence against him. A young mason, named Francis Gannon, has also been arrested on suspicion. But all the country people, as usual, have tacitly conspired to defeat justice, and to screen the murderers from that impartial administration of law, which cares equally for the life of peer and beggar.

We have copied the portrait of Lord Mountmorres from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street, London. The views of the scene of the murder were taken by a local photographer.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen of Greece arrived at Milan last Saturday in strict incognito. They dined in state with King Humbert and Queen Margherita at Monza on Monday evening, and on Tuesday they left for Florence. The meeting of the Sovereigns of Italy and Greece has been most cordial.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Procurators-General enjoining the strict enforcement of all existing laws against the Jesuits. The Jesuits near Loretto have already had orders to quit within five days, and have replied that they will yield only to force.

General Garibaldi arrived at Genoa on Monday, and, as might have been expected, received an enthusiastic welcome. The principal streets through which he passed from the place of disembarkation to his daughter's house were thronged with people, and the General was accompanied along the route by working-men's societies and the representatives of other organisations. There was, says the *Standard* Correspondent, some groaning under the windows of the Municipal Palace, but, with this exception, the proceedings were orderly. Another correspondent says that Garibaldi appeared very feeble, and had a worn and weary look. He seemed as if he had come to find a grave in Genoa rather than to disturb a kingdom. He proceeded in an open carriage to his daughter's house, where he retired to rest, remaining in seclusion the remainder of the day. The authorities had taken the precaution to obstruct the approaches to the prison where Signor Canzio, the General's son-in-law, is confined, but there was no popular demonstration beyond the hearty welcome to the General. On Tuesday General Garibaldi paid a visit to his son-in-law. A large crowd accompanied the General to and from the gaol. The distinguished visitor said to his relative, "You were right not to ask for pardon, and I shall not ask it for you."

SPAIN.

The King and the Duke of Montpensier arrived at Madrid on Tuesday.

It is announced that the meeting of the Association for the Reform of the Customs Tariffs will also consider the position of the wine trade with England.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has voted the address to the King in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 51 votes to 16, after rejecting motions brought forward by MM. van Houten and Keuchenius to insert a paragraph recommending a revision of the electoral law.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince, accompanied by the Crown Princess and Prince William of Prussia, arrived on Wednesday, last week, at Kiel, and, having embarked on board his Majesty's yacht Hohenzollern, went out to meet Prince Henry, the second son of the Royal couple, on his return from a two-year's voyage round the world. On boarding the Prinz Adalbert the Crown Prince read two Imperial orders—one expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the return of his grandson and the success of his voyage; and the other, promoting Captain M'Lean, the commander of the vessel, to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and Lieutenant Seckendorf, the young Prince's tutor, to that of Corvette-Captain.

The German Federal Council has been summoned to meet on the 20th inst.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph was read in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet last Saturday summoning the Delegations to meet at Pesth on the 19th inst. M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, replying to an interpellation in the Lower House, said that the delay granted to the Porte proves that no Power manifests any intention of making war against Turkey. He could not foretell what will yet be done; but, according to the instructions received by the commanders of the squadrons, a disembarkation of troops will not be effected.

On Monday the Finance Minister, Count Szapary, introduced the Hungarian Budget for 1881 in the Lower House. It shows a deficit of 24,765,381 fl., for covering which 7,800,000 fl. of Rente not yet issued are still available. The result of the new taxes and duties is estimated at 6,500,000 fl.; and the remaining deficit of 10,500,000 fl. will be covered by an issue of new gold Rente.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened at Copenhagen on Monday, but immediately afterwards prorogued until Nov. 9, when the regular session will begin.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has visited several towns in Oregon, where he has been warmly welcomed. He inspected the Government Indian School, and expressed himself strongly in favour of the education and civilisation of the Indians.

Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, speaking at New York last week, declared that since the war with the South the country had five times refused to give the Democrats power, and that there was less reason now than ever for a change of Government.

A despatch received in New York states that eighteen Victoria Indians have been killed in an engagement with the American troops under General Carr. These Victorias, an Indian band on the Rio Grande, although surrounded by 3000 Mexican, Arizonan, and Texan troops, eluded pursuit. They slipped out by dividing into two bands—one going to the Candelaria Mountains, 200 miles distant; the other doubling on General Buell's column and attacking Fort Cummins, his head-quarters. They stole some cattle, but were repulsed. General Buell is now pursuing the band, which has gone to the Candelaria Mountains.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that the Philadelphia Court has forfeited the charters of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the American University of Philadelphia for selling bogus diplomas. These were the medical colleges managed by Dr. Buchanan, who is now awaiting his trial.

The Presbyterian Pan Council closed last Saturday.

MEXICO.

Intelligence received at New York from Mexico announces that the Mexican Congress was opened on the 16th ult. by President Porfirio Diaz, who in his speech on the occasion expressed great satisfaction at the political and moral progress made by the Republic. The President stated that the negotiations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France had had a satisfactory result, and in conclusion expressed the hope that Congress would settle the difficult question of the National Debt, and place the credit of the country on a solid basis.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. H. Surmon, resident magistrate of the Thaba Bosigo district, was attacked by 3000 Basutos at Mohales Hoek on the 25th ult., but succeeded in beating them off.

A telegram from Capetown states that the relieving force has arrived at Mohales Hock, and, in conjunction with the garrison, has succeeded in dispersing the Basutos with trifling loss.

Colonel Clarke, Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces, has been appointed to the command of the reinforcements which are concentrating at Weppener for the relief of Mafeteng.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly remains at Maseru, where an attack from the insurgent Basutos is expected.

Sir Bartle Frere has been elected Chancellor of the Cape University.

INDIA.

The Indian correspondents of the *Times* send particulars of the situation in Afghanistan. The Candahar correspondent says that the Government have apparently decided to retain a strong division there for the winter. It is supposed that General Phayre will remain in command and that General Primrose will return to India. The correspondent describes the resources of the province as adequate to provide the necessary food for man and beast, the only difficulty being in respect to forage for the animals. The *Standard's* correspondent at Candahar telegraphs that the regiments engaged at Maiwand are about to proceed to India and England, and he suggests that before they have been scattered an inquiry into the campaign should be insisted upon. General Roberts has handed over the command of South Afghanistan to General Phayre, and General Primrose, who is ordered to report himself at Bombay, will be called on for a defence of his conduct during the late crisis. Ayoob Khan has arrived at Herat, and it is rumoured in the bazaars that he intends returning with more guns, in alliance with Mahomed Jan, and supported by a contingent from Ghuznee, to attack Candahar. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest news from Cabul is to the effect that everything is quiet. It is stated that a Mohammedan who murdered a Hindoo goldsmith has been blown from a gun by the Ameer's orders.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the heavy rains of a fortnight ago caused disastrous floods in Rohilkund. A large number of lives were lost, and the crops were much injured.

The successor nominated by the late Maharajah of Jeypore has been officially recognised and installed in the place of his predecessor.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne International Exhibition was formally opened on Friday, Oct. 1, by the Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, in the presence of the Duke of Manchester and the Governors of South Australia, New South Wales, and Western Australia. The Marquis of Normanby, in reply to an address, said the undertaking had been carried out in a most creditable manner, and that the display was one of which any country might be proud. The day was observed in Melbourne as a public holiday.

The revenue of New South Wales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amounts to £1,224,000, being an increase of £297,000 as compared with the same period of last year.

The revenue of South Australia for the past quarter amounts to £496,000, or an increase of £87,000 compared with the September quarter of last year.

The revenue of Queensland for the past quarter amounts to £484,000, showing an increase of £81,000 compared with the same quarter of 1879.

The Rev. Dr. Cleary, parish priest of Dungarvan, has been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Kingston, in Canada.

The remains of a lake village has been discovered in a marsh at Regnate, near Milan. They include shavings of flints, apparently cut with bronze instruments.

In an Encyclical letter, dated the 30th ult., the Pope adverts to the solicitude of the Popes for the Slav countries, and thanks Providence for affording him the opportunity of testifying his paternal affection for them.

The new French sugar law, which came into operation on

the first of the present month, creates a bounty of upwards of 2s. 6d. per cent upon the export of moist refined sugars of all descriptions. Hitherto, in France, the bounty has been given only upon loaf sugar, on which it is now reduced nearly one half.

The commander of the United States steamer Alert reports the discovery of a submarine volcano near San Alessandro, an island in the Pacific.

An ordinance has been issued by the Chief Burgomaster of Bruges suspending the Chief Commissary of Police for having given the assistance of his men to enforce the expulsion of the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine from their houses.

THE MAGAZINES.

Mr. Henry James has never displayed more perfect mastery of his art than in the chapters of "Washington Square" now appearing in the *Cornhill Magazine*. The skill with which the action is supported, and the interest fully maintained by only four *dramatis personæ*, is most remarkable, as is also the delicacy of analysis in the portraiture of the personages themselves. The drawback is the extreme disagreeableness of two of them, and the unsatisfactory position of the heroine, who seems to have no alternative but to waste her life, do what she will. We must confess ourselves relieved that Mr. Black's "White Wings" should be furled at last. They have borne him across a wide ocean of talk, sometimes as bright and buoyant as the wave itself, but always as aimless and desultory. The concluding part of "The Pavilion on the Links" succeeds fairly in keeping up the excitement and curiosity inspired by the first part; but the incidents are less ingeniously contrived, and more distinctly melodramatic. The tardy self-sacrifice of the old banker is out of keeping with his character. "Falling in Love" is a very pretty essay, replete with tender and graceful feeling. "Venetian Folk Songs" make an interesting chapter in the great volume of popular literature. The sketch of "Country Parsons" is kindly and accurate. Mr. Quilter commences a series of "Notes on Water-Colour Art," in the course of which he astonishes us with the discovery that "a pupil of Cox's named William Bennett may be said to have determined the direction of landscape art for at least twenty years." "After him," it is added, "the deluge," which appears to have washed him out so thoroughly that few have heard of him.

Mr. James's versatility, no less than his talent, is attested by the new fiction he commences in *Macmillan's Magazine*, under the not very felicitous title of "The Portrait of a Lady." While the family likeness to his other works is unmistakable, there is as yet no sign of repetition or of the working up of old material. The heroine promises to be a charming personage, and the whole is much brighter and more attractive than the writer's more artistic fiction in the *Cornhill*. The chief drawback, a frequent one with Mr. James, is the disproportion of dialogue and description to incident. Mr. Schuyler concludes his entertaining account of the Turkish historian of the disastrous war with Russia which terminated by the treaty of Kainardji. The Turk is sufficiently severe on the obstinacy and stupidity of own countrymen, and some of his observations might be advantageously pondered at Stambul at this day. Mr. E. A. Freeman, in a discourse on "Glastonbury, British and English," points out the unique position of Glastonbury as the only link with the Romano-Christian era of Britain left unbroken by the Saxon conquest.

Fraser opens with a sensible paper by Mr. Cliffe Leslie on "Easy Methods," deprecating the tendency to such short cuts towards the solution of Irish problems, and more particularly the endeavour to introduce peasant proprietorship where even proprietorship will not enable a man to support himself. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's fairy tale is too capriciously fanciful, without artistic unity or moral purpose. Mr. A. C. Ewald follows a recent German writer in detailing the circumstances of Henry the Eighth's sister's love-match with the Duke of Suffolk, after the death of her first husband, Louis XII. of France. Mr. Blackley, in the guise of an attack on the Poor Law, returns to his favourite subject of compulsory insurance. There is an entertaining article on Dax in the Pyrenees, and a searching examination of the individual items that make Oxford education so costly. The most remarkable contribution, however, is an anonymous study entitled "A Greek Hamlet," a powerful retelling, after Herodotus, of the tragic tale of the son of Periander, tyrant of Corinth, whose situation, indeed, was more like Hamlet's than his character, but who presents sufficient affinity in both respects to justify the parallel instituted by the writer.

The most readable contributions to a not very brilliant number of *Blackwood* are the continuation of "Dr Wortle's School," by a hand it is impossible to mistake, and a hearty invective against "The Stump Ministry," in the good old *Blackwood* style. The Athenians would have thought it odd to hear an orator seriously impeached for being more eloquent than his antagonists, and on that account more addicted to addressing the public assembly. "Bush Life in Queensland" is concluded. "The Roof of the World" is an interesting summary of Lieutenant Wood's exploration, in 1838, of the River Oxus's "high mountain cradle in Pamir." "The Enchanted Bridle" is a very fair imitation of the old weird style of Scotch ballad.

Mr. O'Brien's contribution in the *Fortnightly Review* to the Irish Tenant question is needlessly one-sided in tone—needlessly, for few will dispute the justice of his proposition, that the tenant should benefit by the improvements he has himself made. How far improvements are generally made by the tenant is a subject for inquiry; and even should this prove to be the case, it will be fair to remember that Irish landlords have little encouragement to improve. Mr. Swinburne's criticism of Dryden and Pope is so just and pointed as to make it matter of marvel how such manly substance comes to be allied with so pretentious a style. Affectation also interferes with the enjoyment of Mr. George Meredith's highly characteristic "Modern Comedians." It is as full of brilliant things as a comedy of Congreve's; but, as with Congreve, one wearies even of witty conversation at such perpetual high pressure. "Are We Englishmen?" by Grant Allen, is a paradoxical attempt to prove that England owes her characteristic qualities to the Celtic element in her people, the extent of which Mr. Allen prodigiously overrates. The other articles are not remarkable.

In the leading article of the *Nineteenth Century*, Lord Sherbrooke discusses the question whether it be a greater evil that talkers for talking sake in the House of Commons should be stopped or that the debate should be entirely given up to them, and very sensibly decides in favour of the former course. Mr. Frederic Harrison's anathema upon all creeds but his own shows how liberally even a Positivist may be endowed with the *odium theologicum*. The candid tone of the Bishop of Carlisle's study of the philosophical and theological aspects of the structure of a crayfish is refreshing in comparison. The Lord Chief Justice's paper on the history and laws of the chase is chiefly interesting as an illustration of the venerable writer's perennial freshness and energy of mind. The translation of a portion of a Chinese Envoy's diary of his mission to England is important in more ways than one. The writer is a Conservative mandarin who dreads above all things the extension of the railway system to China. His exposition of the grounds on which even enlightened Chinese prefer their civilization to ours is highly suggestive, and contains not a little which Europeans might profitably lay to heart. Lord Lymington's short account of the management of the Portsmouth property in Ireland is most satisfactory in itself, and affords valuable hints towards a solution of the Irish difficulty.

The only contribution of much weight to the *Contemporary Review*, the Duke of Argyll's disquisition on "Man's Place in the Unity of Nature," is also very abstruse, and, being a portion of a series, must be necessarily interpreted by what is yet to follow. "Theology and Materialism," "The Origin of Music," and "Recent Speculations on Primitive Religion" are also too abstract for most readers; the last-named, however, contains a lively account of the singular theory of Caspari, which associates early religious ideas with the discovery of fire. Lady Verney's collection of legends respecting swords famous in romance, whether purely mythical, like Arthur's Excalibur, or historical, like the Cid's Tizona, is, on the contrary, highly entertaining. "Through Siberia," the record of a summer tour, gives a highly favourable account of the resources of Southern Siberia in fish, game, and the fruits of the earth. Mr. Grant Allen, whose ambition it seems to be to have a paper in every magazine, and a paradox in every paper, propounds the question, "Why Keep India?" Were anyone to answer, "For the sake of the holders of Indian securities," it does not appear what reply Mr. Allen would return, for this primary consideration is not once adverted to by him.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has one of those studies of American life in Europe which Mr. James is rendering fashionable. "A Florentine Experiment" is quite in his manner, and not unworthy of him. The other contributions are fully up to the average standard, and that of the poetry is even unusually high.

The leading feature in *Scribner's Monthly*, in the eyes of its conductors, is, apparently, the life of the great peasant painter Millet, somewhat too literally translated from the French of A. Sensier. The numerous illustrations adequately render the peculiar intensity which constitutes the most definite note of Millet's art; but we can scarcely imagine that they do him full justice in other respects. In point of literary merit, nothing in the number approaches "Miss Stotford's Specialty," by Philip Bourke Marston. This little tale is a perfect triumph of character painting. Miss Stotford is a real creation, a finished miniature of a woman who, painted at full length, might have occupied the foreground of a three-volume novel. "A Group of Poems" includes some very pretty pieces. "Porpoise-Shooting" and "In the Mammoth Cave" are capital illustrated papers in this magazine's characteristic style. "The Grandissimes" is concluded, "Peter the Great" continued, and "The New South" holds forth a prospect for the Southern States as the possible seat of small farms, in contrast to the great food factories of the West.

The best contributions to *Minerva* are, as they should be, those treating of Italian matters. Among them may be mentioned papers on Roman malaria and on the river on which Naples anciently stood, but which seems to have vanished as completely as the Fleet or the Tyburn.

Temple Bar, besides its serial tales, has well-written memoirs of the painter Romney and "Monk" Lewis; and a capital burlesque of Macaulay's ballad style, entitled "Orange Sauce." Mr. Payn's "Confidential Agent" keeps up the prestige of *Belgravia*, which has also a very good short tale entitled "Mr. Earl's Investment," and some very life-like experiences related by a *ci-devant* tramp. There is nothing to notice in *Time* except "Violet Fane's" clever and eccentric "Sophy." The most interesting contributions to the *Gentlemam's Magazine* are essays in criticism. Mr. Swinburne points out "possible and probable" traces of Dryden's hand in a generally inferior comedy entitled "The Mistaken Husband." Mr. S. L. Lee ingeniously identifies the principal characters in "Love's Labour's Lost" with the contemporary leaders in French politics; and Mr. Haweis contributes a very fair criticism of Russell Lowell's poetry. Mr. Mattieu William's monthly notes on science are also a feature, not only from their intrinsic interest, but from their independence of "scientific orthodoxy."

The *University Magazine* as a quarterly is very like the *University* as a monthly. The most interesting contributions are two on Jewish subjects, "The Talmud" and "A Very Remarkable Interview." The *Antiquary*, as usual, is full of excellent papers. No one can be better qualified to write on the revival of Gothic architecture than Mr. Parker, or on bookbinding than Mr. Wheatley. It is only to be regretted that these essays are in general too short.

Among Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's excellent serials are the Magazine of Art (a new and enlarged series of which will be commenced with the next monthly part), Family Magazine, Quiver, Old and New London, Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog.

We have received the Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise and his serial issue of Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, Churchman, St. James's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, Scribner's Monthly (the closing number of the twentieth volume), St. Nicholas (completing the seventh volume), Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome, Kensington, the Month, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, the Christian Age, the Library of Romance, and the House Decorator.

We have received the third part of a reproduction by heliogravure on a large scale of the marvellous series of designs by Makart for the Procession in Celebration of the Silver Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Vienna, the originals of which were lately exhibited at the Hanover Gallery, Bond-street. The present number, which, like the whole series, illustrates some of the trade guilds of Austria, in conjunction with legends relating thereto, includes The Historical Hunt of Joseph Fuchs, the Mountain Building of Alois Greil, the tale of the Spangler by Rudof Geyling, and that of the Bronzeworker, melter and smelter, by the same. This is one of the most important and successful applications of heliogravure we have seen.

BRAEMAR AND ITS CATARACTS.

The first week of "Chill October" has already brought, even to the southern parts of Great Britain, warning signs of the end of outdoor holiday lounging and sauntering, though sportsmen are still busy with the gun, and are now looking forward to the greater business of the chase. Snow has been seen on Scottish mountain tops; but the valleys and straths between the Grampian ranges continue to afford pleasant resort to the lingering sojourners and tourists in that romantic Highland region. The Queen stays at Balmoral through this last month of autumn.

We present Views of two of the picturesque bits of Highland river scenery found in the Braemar district, of which we lately spoke, and which is the upper valley of the Dee, with its tributary streams, immediately above Balmoral. The stream of the Garry-alt, or Garrawalt, as the name is often spelt, comes down the declivity of the Ballochbuie pine-forest, issuing from that group of mountains, in the south, which comprises Lochnagar, overlooking Balmoral, Cairn Taggart, and the Cairn of Corbreach. It flows northward, to enter the main river near the Bridge of Dee, five miles below Castleton of Braemar, and eight or nine from Balmoral Castle. The Falls may be approached by a road turning off the highway at the Bridge of Invercauld, and are quite worthy of a visit. Here the water pours over several rocky shelves, which, though not perpendicular, are of considerable height; and, when the stream is in flood, the whole of its stony, sloping, broken bed is filled with a foaming and thundering torrent. The View that we have engraved, from a photograph by Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Aberdeen, represents the Garry-alt waterfall in a milder summer mood. There is a rather handsome wooden bridge crossing the stream just above this cataract.

Two or three miles above Castleton of Braemar, on the way to Old Mar Lodge, the residence of the Earl of Fife, is a "linn" or cataract, which is named "the Linn of Quoich." This is a stream flowing into the Dee from the north-west, where it descends from Ben-na-Bourd across the Forest of Mar. The schist rock of its bed is perforated in many places with deep circular holes, one of which has the shape of a huge cup, or "quoich;" and hence the name bestowed on this "linn." A view of that singular feature, likewise from one of Mr. G. W. Wilson's photographs, appears on the same page with that of the Garry-alt. There are, besides these cataracts, the Falls of Corriemulzie, a few miles west of Castleton, which are very beautiful, the ravine being overgrown with creeping plants and overhung with birch-trees. The Linn of Dee, an hour's walk farther on, is remarkable for the deep and narrow passage which the water has cut for itself through the rock.

A RELIC OF THE CABUL MASSACRE.

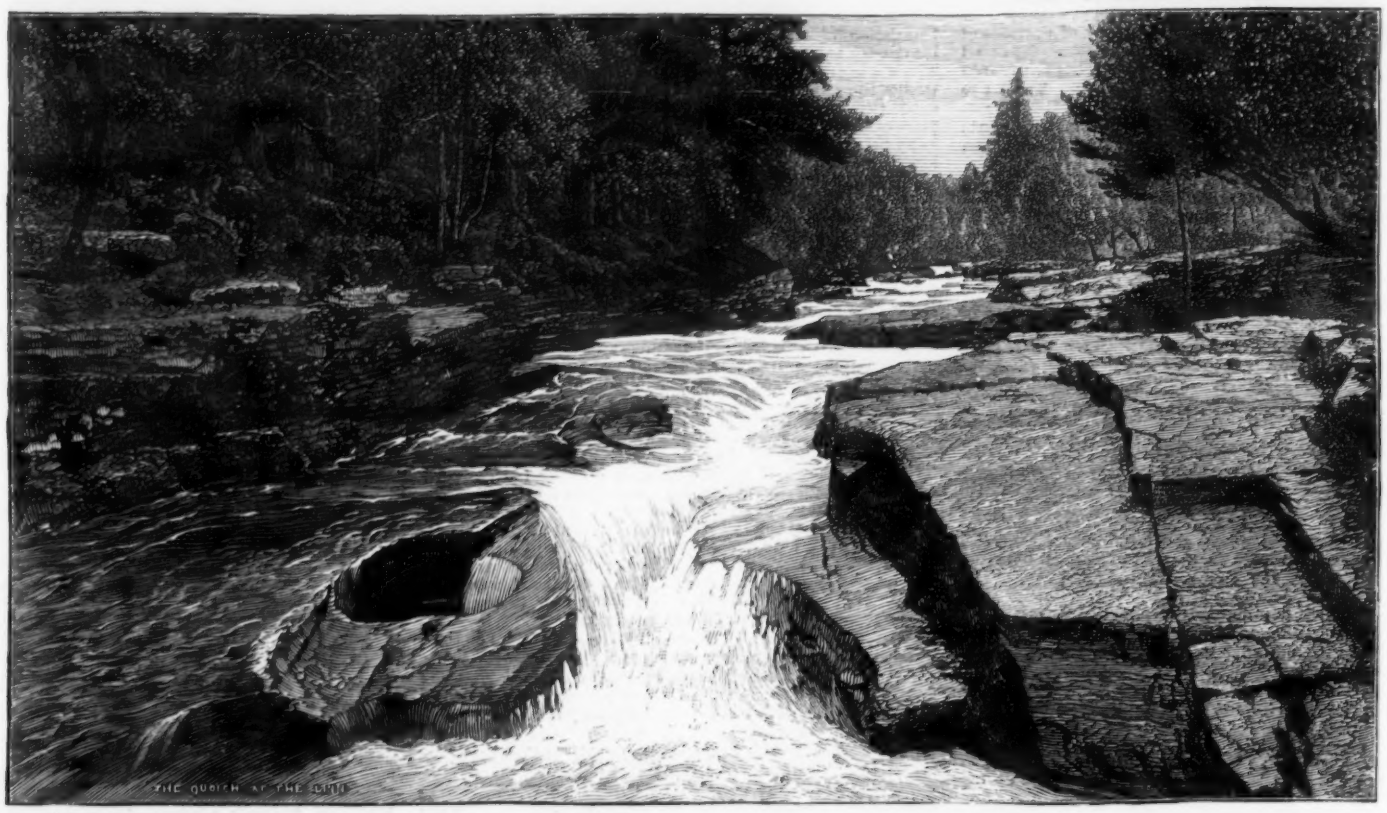
The little Chinese pug-dog, a female named Patty, which is figured in one of our Engravings, belonged to that lamented and distinguished officer, Major Sir P. Louis N. Cavagnari, the late British Resident Envoy at Cabul. She was with him during the first campaign of the Afghan War, when he accompanied, as Political Commissioner, the Peshawur column of the army, commanded by Sir S. Browne, from Ali Musjid through the Khyber Pass, to occupy Jellalabad and proceed to the negotiations of the peace at Gundamuk, where our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, made acquaintance with Patty, as well as with her gallant but unfortunate master. When Major Cavagnari, immediately afterwards, went to Cabul as Resident Envoy, he took this little favourite animal with him, and she must have been present at the massacre of the Englishmen in the Residency, in the September of that year. She was found by an Armenian spirit-seller disconsolately wandering about the city; and when General Roberts entered Cabul with his avenging army, she was given up to the British Staff, and has been sent home to Lady Cavagnari. We are told that Lady Cavagnari first had this little creature in India, about six years ago, as a gift from the late Major Wigram Battye, who was killed in the late war.

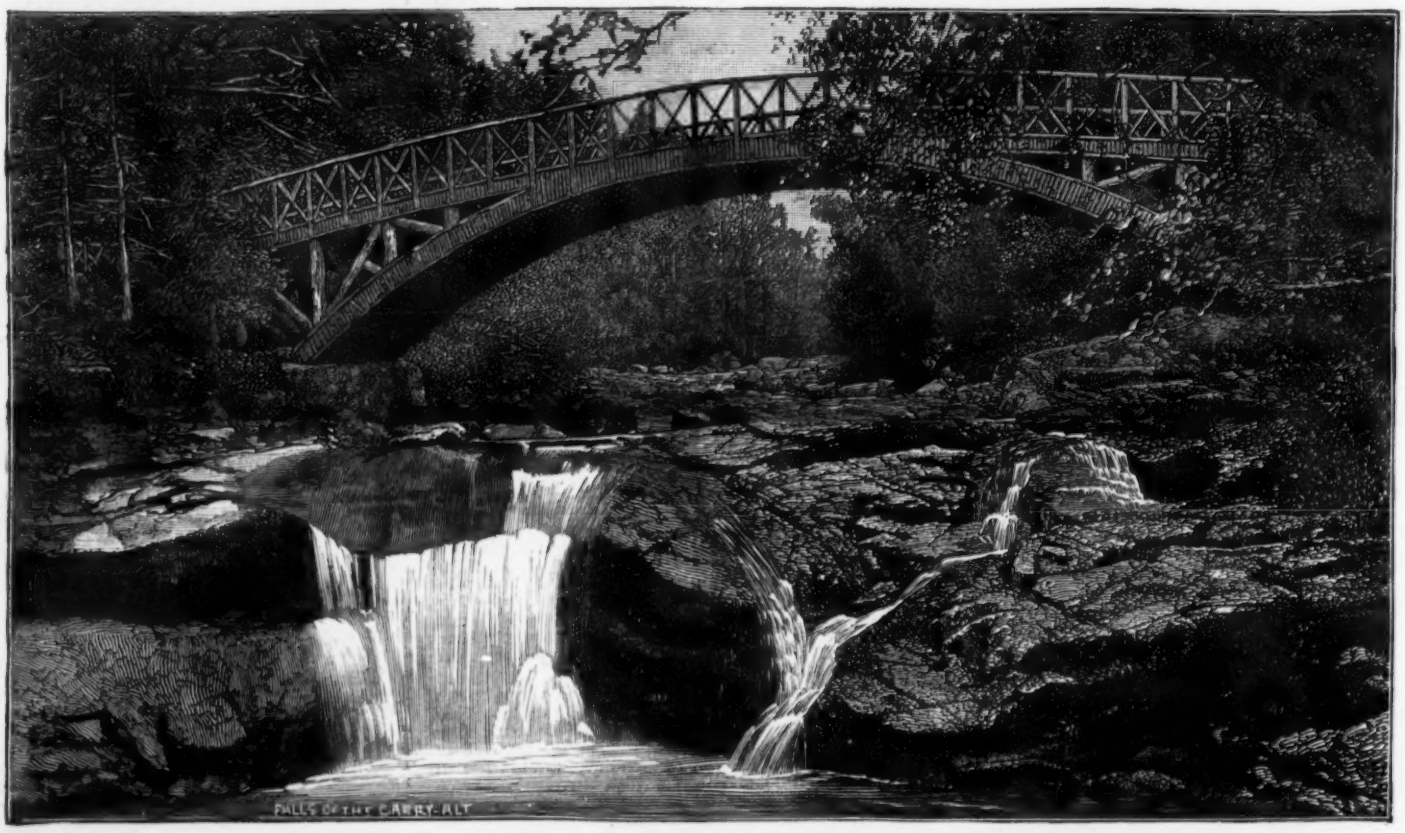
SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

The Common Council on Wednesday presented the freedom of the City of London to Sir Henry Bessemer, as a token of esteem for his merits in the invention of great improvements in the manufacture of steel, and in other branches of productive industry. The proceedings took place in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, and were presided over by the Lord Mayor; who in the evening entertained Sir Henry and Lady Bessemer and a company numbering about 300 guests at the Mansion House. The gold casket, specially designed and manufactured by J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, illustrates the process of the conversion of iron, from the raw material, to the application of the Bessemer steel to engineering and constructive purposes. It is of solid English design, surmounted by a finely-modelled figure of Commerce, standing between a stack of pig-iron and the furnace used for the Bessemer process. She commends the invention on account of the impetus that cheap steel gives to commercial enterprise. The overflowing cornucopia at the base signify this success. On either side of the rounded cover are vignettes (in repoussé work) of a railway locomotive, entirely constructed of this steel, and standing on its steel rails, and of a steel-clad ship. The two curved ends contain the enamelled arms of the City, with the dragons modelled in high relief. On the centre panel is the medal that Sir H. Bessemer gives annually at the Iron and Steel Institute. The inscription is on the reverse side. Shields for the Bessemer arms and monogram complete the whole, which rests on a plateau of Bessemer steel.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

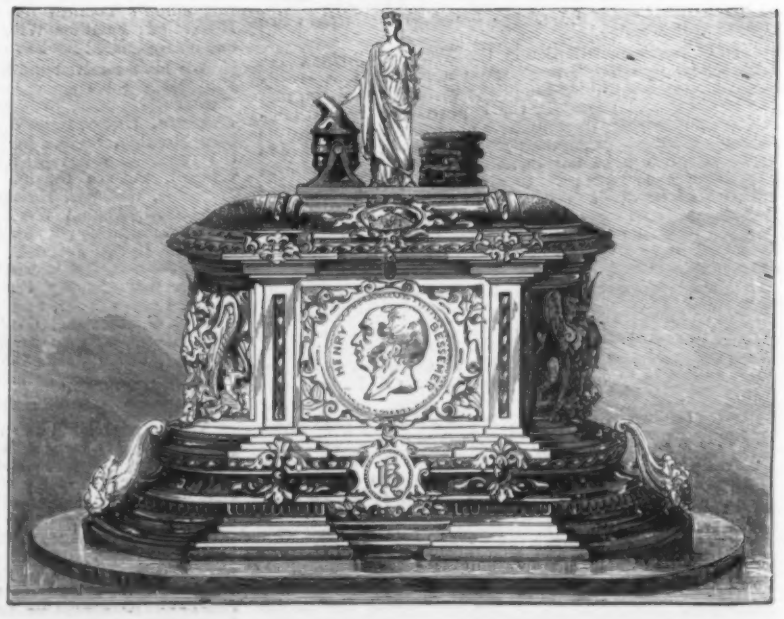
A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were granted to Captain D. George, Lloyd's sub-agent at Fishguard, and £18 18s. to pay the expenses of the life-boat at that place, in going off twice and saving eight persons from the smack Catherine, of Cardigan, and the brigantine Osnabrick, of Papenburg, Hanover, which were in distress off Fishguard during a strong gale from the N.N.E. The special thanks of the institution were also voted to Captain John Hodge and Mr. T. B. Williams, and £10 14s. to the crew of the St. Ives life-boat for saving the crew of six men from the schooner Jane Smith, of Plymouth, which had struck on Porthminster beach in a strong gale and heavy sea. The second service clasp was granted to Mr. James Murphy, coastguardman and assistant coxswain of the St. Ives life-boat, in acknowledgment of his intrepid and skilful services in the boat. Other rewards, amounting to £160, were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services, and payments amounting to £2734 were made on life-boat establishments. New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Fraserburgh, N.B.; and Tramore and Ardaiore, Ireland.





SKETCHES IN BRAEMAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

PATTY, A CHINESE PUG DOG, PRESENT AT THE CABUL MASSACRE.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CASKET FOR SIR HENRY BESSEMER, WITH FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. XIII.—THE ORNAMENTAL DIRECTOR.

The Marquis of Mistylands was a truly magnificent creature, who married the heiress of A. Shoddyman, merchant clothier, of Bradford and San Francisco; but Lord Augustus Shortcasshe, one of his younger brothers, had no money at all, nor would the most honourable Marquis give him any. His junior Lordship, who had a pleasant wit indeed, was wont to compare himself to an acorn, which is, he remarked, the same thing as an oak-tree, only not so big. Lord Augustus and his brother were wonderfully alike. They had the same features, the same hair, even the same proud noses, and, above all, the same pure, unadulterated love of themselves. "Come, Bustibus (Bustibus was the form of Augustus used in familiar intercourse by the peer in addressing his kinsman), if you were in my place, would you give me a tanner to save me from drowning? Out with it, man! 'Yes,' or 'No'?" And to this straightforward appeal the younger brother, who never wasted an untruth, answered with candour and spirit, "Not one"—whatever else he was going to say, however, was happily stopped by the entrance of the most honourable Marchioness; and the party dined together very cheerfully off hominy, pumpkin-pie, American oysters, and other Transatlantic delicacies which her sprightly Ladyship had opportunely introduced into the domestic cookery of the ancient house of Shortcasshe.

"I'll tell you what it is, though, old man," chirped the Marquis, while the beauty who adorned his home had retired to make herself more captivating for her opera-box on the grand tier, where she was about to pass the fag end of the evening before she went the round of balls upon her list, "I don't mind doing anything for you that costs nothing."

"Honour bright?" asked the young Lord, looking up from his dessert-plate, where he was peeling a walnut that required attention.

"Well, I don't know about 'honour bright;' that's a little rough on a man after dinner. Let's hear first what you want," said the Marquis, who had a practical mind and was fond of inquiring into details affecting his interests.

"I want you to breakfast with me to-morrow at the Albany," replied his brother, lighting a little rose-coloured cigarette, which he drew from a silver-gilt case engraved with his crest and coronet. Our impecunious nobility have ever a haughty contempt for expense, and Lord Augustus was in constant intercourse with many creditors who understood his feelings and appreciated them.

The Marquis of Mistylands made no answer, but sipped his wine slowly, and once held it up to the light. Then he winked, closing his right eye gently, almost imperceptibly; but he certainly did wink, though in no other respect did his noble features depart from their calmness and gravity.

"Well?" said Lord Augustus, with a note of interrogation in his voice, as he inhaled the fragrant tobacco of the true Odessa make.

"I hear," observed the Marquis, drily. "What then?" The peer as he spoke cast his eyes up at the ceiling as though absorbed in contemplation.

"Some city men are coming to call on me at one o'clock.

THE ORNAMENTAL DIRECTOR.

"The Marquis of Mistylands made no answer, but sipped his wine slowly, and once held it up to the light."

If they see you with me they will think we are on good terms, and I can get what I want out of them," explained Lord Augustus with perfect sincerity.

"Ah, I am to act as decoy duck. It is a simple plan," replied the Marquis, demurely. "You don't expect me to say anything, I suppose?"

"Not much; you'll have to be civil, you know, as if we were no end of good friends," said Lord Augustus; "and hang it, Fred, my Lady shall have my Maltese dawg if you'll go through your paces cleverly. It will save you buying one."

"Send the dog. I'll come," answered the Marquis; and he went.

They were important people who called on Lord Augustus Shortcasshe; and the Marquis even found his own account in making their acquaintance, for one of them subsequently put him into a way of doing a great thing in building lots, with a worthless part of his estate that had never before yielded a guinea. Another got him some shares which rose to a startling premium before he paid for them. A third taught him how to deal with a railway company which wants to run through the ornamental part of a gentleman's park, or interfere with his plans for remunerative improvements connected with suburban villas.

Indeed, they belonged to that bold and enterprising body of men who just now possess most of the nerve and energy to be found in England. They were contractors for public works on a large scale; men who ranked with Brassey and Peto, Waring and Betts. Lord Augustus and his most honourable brother naturally looked down upon them; but they might as well have looked up. They knew perfectly well what they were about. They had come to buy Lord A. Shortcasshe merely because he was worth buying. They had no doubt about that in their minds; and they were hard-headed men of business, not at all likely to deceive themselves. They could not afford to be duped, rich as they were. The public like Lords; and they had to deal with the public. The public was their master, and no better policy can be pursued in trade than to satisfy a customer. Shareholders might grumble now and then, and did grumble, about promotion-money; but they never grumbled about having Lords among the directors. Indeed, if there was not a Lord somewhere they would not take shares; and a Lord could only be made a director. His colleagues would take care he did not go far wrong. He would have no real power; he would be merely ornamental—and useful when it was necessary to use him. There must be always a margin on any contract worth working; and a few hundred pounds to the right people were never thrown away.

Lord Augustus had no idea how accurately his worth had been estimated before he was definitively purchased. A Duke's uncle had run him very hard, and would have broken his chance but for a docket of bankruptcy which was struck against him by a tradesman who owed him a private grudge arising out of some affair of gallantry twenty years before. Such things will happen; and vulgar men take inconvenient revenges. The Duke's uncle was at once put out of the running, not because the contractors are more rigid in their code of morals than other people; but because directly a nobleman gets into a scrape there is such a hubbub round his name that it loses all value in open market. An Earl in like manner had his little game spoiled by a riot in a police court. The business world is strangely touchy on such questions. Besides, there is a good deal of competition for this sort of outdoor relief for the upper classes; and whenever one competitor can put a spoke in another competitor's wheel he is sure to do it. Now, Lord Augustus had never been mixed up in any public scandal. He had been caught young, and under shrewd training ultimately became one of the most ornamental directors in this Imperial city.

It was a red-letter day for Lord Augustus Shortcasshe when he first attended the meeting of the board of directors who had negotiated for his services. The Marchioness, his sister-in-law, who was fond of fun, put it into his head that he looked too young for a man of business, and had amused herself all the morning by imparting a judicious tinge of powder to his hair, that it might seem to be growing grey at the temples. He also ordered a complete suit of snuff-coloured clothes from his tailor, that he might appear in a garb of becoming gravity, having observed in several comedies he had witnessed at theatres that City men were usually dressed in brown. On the other hand, several of the directors had arrayed themselves in attire of great splendour to meet him, and were festooned with gold chains and brilliant-hued cravats. But all passed off satisfactorily on both sides; and everybody present, from the chairman to the assistant secretary and the solicitor (who naturally happened to be there) shook hands warmly with their titled colleague, who was now one of themselves, and reflected the lustre of hereditary rank on their establishment. Some of them shook hands with him more than once, and the ornamental director who had forgotten to take off a rather unbusiness-like collection of rings which he wore on his right hand, suffered some inconvenience. Indeed, warned by his sufferings, he always shook hands with members of the boards to which he belonged in after life by extending his fore finger only. He came to belong to a great many boards in due time, for the Lord Mayor's dominion contained no better figure-head for a new enterprise; and before he was forty years old the name of Shortcasshe was known on every exchange in Europe.

It was favourably known, too. The city men had no cause to repent of their bargain. Lord Augustus would have been worth his price if they had given twice as much for him, and all the parties concerned in this transaction had equally good reason to be content. He had precisely the qualities which his employers wanted; for ordinary men of business, practised as they are in the methods of making money habitual to them, are mere children in the ways of the world. They are like people who have lived all their lives in a mine and see nothing of the upper earth. Moreover, although men of business know very little of Courts, Cabinets, Parliamentary wire-pullers and influential ladies, those high and mighty personages take a very keen interest in them, and are for ever prying into their proceedings and making vexatious rules and regulations about them. The ways of the governing classes all over the world have never altered; and those men of business fare ill who confront them unprotected. Did not one of the sharpest money makers in Europe get the finest concession to be had for love or gold out of his Majesty the King of Kings, who is known to our Stock Exchange as the Shah of Persia, and was he ever able to make any thing of it? Have not the Pashas of Turkey and the Tchinovniks of Russia driven every man of business to despair who has had dealings with them on commercial principles. Lord Augustus would have piloted them through all their troubles into the smoothest of waters had they but consulted him.

The official world has its secrets as well as Change-alley and Threadneedle-street. It has manners, language, and a code of ethics all its own. A virtuous engineer, with his clear head full of useful facts and scientific truths, will make nothing of a peer of the realm, or of a Secretary of State, or of a foreign diplomatist, prince, or general. All these illustrious personages will receive him on stilts, and talk mere words and wind to him: yet the virtuous engineer and his backer the eminent capitalist cannot get beyond the influence of any one of those occult and vigilant influences which rule all sublunary affairs. It is here that the ornamental director comes in.

Suppose the Government of All the Tartars has not fulfilled its engagements with scrupulous accuracy, and a company of enterprising Britons have ten thousand men employed on a railway to pay every week out of their own pocket. What are they to do? A letter to the *Times* will not bring the Grand Tartar to reason; it will only make matters worse. Two sides can play at writing to the papers; and, if the truth must be told, perhaps the Tartaric Government has a strong primâ facie case against the company, together with much influence over the press. The Tartaric Ambassador probably is one of the first journalists living, so strangely are diplomatic appointments made abroad. Moreover, the company cannot back out of the contract, because the Tartaric Government has got their caution money and will not let go its hold. Besides, the contract is a lucrative and a valuable one, if only the difficulties which stop the way could be got over. They seem trumpery enough; but the local manager of the company has committed suicide while in a state of brain fever, and the chairman's nephew, a golden youth on his travels, has just wired to say that his successor is always drunk, having grown quite reckless at the hopeless character of the obstacles placed in his way. All is loss, confusion, and disorder.

It changes by magic when Lord Augustus appears on the scene. The Aide-de-Camp-General Governor-General His Serene Highness Knaz Dontoumosch-Tüpplingoff, who has played such an unapproachable, mysterious, abominable, perplexing, diabolical part in the telegrams and letters of the poor men of business; and who has seemed to the board of directors and the secretary, sitting glumly over the prospect of next half year's dividends, as Satan incarnate, turns out to be merely a jolly dog, somewhat used up by devotion to tobacco, champagne, and ladies. He and Lord Augustus go off to shoot in the Caucasus, and when they come back all is settled. They understand each other directly by the free-masonry which belongs to their class. And did not Lady Hermione Nortiman, Augustus Shortcasshe's own aunt, marry Count Krankswilsky-Smokitoff, the Governor-General's own uncle? He and the ornamental director called each other by their Christian names before they finished dinner on the first day they met. "Those confounded Engineers and their 'Co.,'" complains the Governor-General, opening his whole heart to Lord Augustus and letting out the cares of office abundantly, "write me sometimes two letters a day. I never read them. Once several of them were impudent and I had them pumped upon. I hope it did them good. By-the-way, who is 'Co.,' mon cher? They sign their letters, 'Humpty, Dumpty, Grumpy, and *Co.*' I know Humpty, who bought my yacht, and Dumpty, who sent my brother some cigars from the Havannah. Grumpy was here lately. But who is '*Co.*'?" Lord Augustus explains that he is "Co.," and the Aide-de-Camp-General Governor-General goes off into fits of laughter. "You know as well as I do," he adds; "that I can do nothing for you. But I tell you who can. There is a Polish Jew named Dashmivig, who has the ear of the Minister of Public Works. Luckily, he is Peruvian Consul. So I can ask him to dinner to-morrow. He will put it all right for you. But you will have to take him into your boat, I fancy, if your cargo is worth anything. He is a reasonable man, however, and manages one of my estates. I never found him dishonest. You may have what you like of him if you get the Marchioness, your sister-in-law, to be civil to his wife. All these people are bitten by a taste for noblemen's tea-parties." So that business is settled. Lord Augustus is sometimes wanted also nearer home, for nobody can handle one of the real shifters of the scenes on our own pure stage of public life so well as his Lordship? He and his set could make London too hot to hold anyone who made a resolute stand against them. Besides, the scene-shifters are mostly made of the same stuff as themselves; and these people won't offend each other. Indeed they cannot do so conveniently, because they meet half a dozen times a week, and must be civil or have a row, which none of them fancy. Our governing classes are a very judicious community, and keep themselves wonderfully close.

There was yet another quality which men of business liked in Lord Augustus and other ornamental directors who resembled him. They really did the work for which they were paid; and they showed admirable discipline under instructions. There was nothing obstreperous and kicking about them. They went perfectly quiet in harness. They did not babble, they did not sell themselves twice over, as certain men of business have been known to do. They were loyal and true to their employers; and such was the spell of their nobility over the substantial British shareholder that they could be trusted to make an awkward statement on dividend day much better than the most experienced chairman or secretary. They really did it better too. It was quite an improving sight to see my Lord handle a body of perplexed shareholders at a critical meeting; and if any malcontent so far forgot himself as to stand up and challenge a statement over loose or vague made by such authority, cries of "Order" soon gave evidence of the respect in which the nobleman was held, and some happy allusion to the usages of polite society at once put the laughers on his Lordship's side and confounded the politics of his opponents. Even his lisp and the jargon of fashionable life in which he spoke seemed to have a charm for them, and many of them stored up his words and phrases for after use with amazing fidelity. In plain truth, Lord Augustus was the dummy of the great capitalists and contractors who had set him on high, and he acted becomingly in that capacity. In their turn, too, they were very kind to him, and often put him up to a good thing. "But," observed Sir Whistleton Fluke, one of the most prudent of them, "whenever you want to make a trick for your own private game employ Chyssel! He is the best man-of-all-work I know, and not too greedy of the plunder." So, while Lord Augustus Shortcasshe made a good profit by his profession, every company which employed him might safely be congratulated on their Ornamental Director.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the pleasure-gardens, Hampton Court, if the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or to the superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens. In the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

FOLKLORE OF OCTOBER.

In some of our old Saxon calendars the present month is symbolised by the figure of a husbandman carrying a sack on his shoulders and scattering corn, in allusion to the practice of sowing the winter grain at this season. It was called by our forefathers "Wyn-Monath," or the "Wine-Month," and also "Winter-Fyllyth," from the approach of winter. The warm weather which we so often experience towards the middle of this month is in almost every European country designated summer, and various names have been applied to it. Thus in our own country it is popularly called "St. Luke's Little Summer," and by the Americans the "Indian Summer." On the Continent the Germans term it "the Summer of St. Gall," and the Belgians "St. Michael's Summer." Among the weather proverbs associated with this month, we are told that—

> Good October, a good blast
> To blow the hogs, acorns and mast

There is also a popular saying that "if the oak bear much mast (acorns) it foreshows a long and hard winter." About this season the wild fruits come to their perfection, and cast a beauty on the landscape, now variegated with the rich hues of autumn. Weather prophets have therefore turned these to good account in their prognostications—

> Many haws,
> Many snaws;
> Many sloes,
> Many cold toes.

Thunder in this month is said to foretell wind, and a scarcity of corn, fruits, and trees. And the "Shepherd's Kalendar" tells us that "if in the fall of the leaf in October many leaves wither on the boughs and hang there, it betokens a frosty winter and much snow.

On St. Faith's Day (6th) a curious custom was formerly observed in the North of England. A cake of flour, spring water, salt, and sugar, was made by three maidens, each taking an equal share in its composition. It was then baked before the fire in a Dutch oven, being turned nine times, or three times to each maiden. When thoroughly baked it was divided into three parts. Each one, then, took her share, and dividing it into nine slips, passed each one three times through a wedding ring, which had been previously borrowed from a woman who had been married at least seven years. Afterwards, each one ate her nine slips as she undressed herself before retiring to rest, at the same time repeating the following rhyme:—

> O good St. Faith, be kind to-night,
> And bring to me my heart's delight;
> Let me my future husband view,
> And be my visions chaste and true.

It was supposed that in the course of the night they would see their future husbands in their dreams. St. Etheldreda or Audry, commemorated in the Romish calendar on June 23, but in the English calendar on the 17th of this month, founded the Church and Convent of Ely on the spot where the Cathedral was subsequently erected. Formerly, at Ely, a fair was annually held, called, in memory of her, St. Audry's fair, at which, it seems, much cheap lace was sold to the poorer classes, which at first was known as St. Audry's lace, but in after times was corrupted to tawdry lace; an allusion to which we find in the following old ballad:—

> One time I gave thee a paper of pins,
> Another time a tawdry lace,
> And if thou wilt not grant me love,
> In truth I'll die before thy face.

In some parts of the country love-sick maidens still make use of curious love-charms, on St. Luke's Day (18) invoking the saint in a variety of rhymes, of which we subjoin a specimen:—

> St. Luke, St. Luke, be kind to me;
> In dreams let me my true love see.

At York St. Luke's Day was formerly known as "Whip-Dog Day," from a strange custom practised by boys of whipping every dog they found in the streets. According to tradition, this custom originated in the times of Popery,—a dog, on one occasion, having swallowed a consecrated pax which a priest accidentally let fall. The unfortunate dog was killed, and thence on this anniversary a persecution commenced which lasted for many years, until forbidden by a Lord Mayor of York. The same custom is said to have existed at Manchester on the first day of Acres Fair, which was held about the same time; and also at Hull on every 10th of October.

On the Continent, we find sundry weather-sayings associated with this festival; as, for example, in Spain, where the farmer is recommended "to kill his pigs and bung up his barrels." The Venetian peasantry affirm that "he who has not sown by St. Luke's Day, tears his hair (for sorrow). Alluding to the increasing cold about this time, the Servians say:—"Up to St. Luke's Day put your hands where you like: after it, keep them in your pockets." In allusion, also, to the warm weather which so often prevails, there is a common proverb:—

> On St. Luke's Day
> The oxen may play.

St. Crispin's Day (25th) has, from time immemorial, been a red-letter day in the calendar of the shoemakers, being the festival of their patron saint. In the town of Hexham, Northumberland, the following custom was formerly observed. The shoemakers met and dined, by previous arrangement, at some tavern, a king Crispin, queen, prince, and princess, elected from members of their fraternity, being present. Afterwards they formed a grand procession and paraded the streets with music, dressed in gay attire; finishing the day's proceedings with music and dancing. Shakspeare has perpetuated the memory of this festival by making Henry V., before the battle of Agincourt, say:—

> This day is called the Feast of Crispian.
> He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
> Will stand a-tiptoe when this day is named,
> And rouse him at the name of Crispian.

The festival of St. Simon and St. Jude (28) has generally been regarded as a critical day by weather sages, being superstitiously regarded rainy, as well as that of St. Swithin. Thus, in the old play of the "Roaring Girls" we read:—"I know it as well as I know 'twill rain on Simon and Jude's Day." We learn from Holinshed that, in 1536, when a battle was appointed to have been fought upon this day between the King's troops and the rebels in Yorkshire, so great a quantity of rain fell upon the eve thereof as to prevent the battle from taking place. An amusing love-charm was once practised on this day, the directions of which are thus given by Brand in his "Popular Antiquities:"—Take an apple, pare it whole, and, holding the paring in your right hand, stand in the middle of the room repeating the following lines:—

> St. Simon and Jude, on you I intrude,
> By this paring I hold to discover,
> Without any delay, to tell me this day
> The first letter of my own true lover.

Turn, then, three times round, and cast the paring over your left shoulder, and it will form the first letter of your future

husband's surname; but if the paring breaks in many pieces, so that no letter is discernible, you will never marry.

Allhalloween, or Hallow Eve (31st), so called from being the Vigil of All Saints' Day, is still a season abounding in superstitious observances. In days gone it was a popular notion that on this night there was a universal walking of spirits abroad, and hence the very season for divination; in allusion to which Burns says:—"It is thought to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings are all abroad on their baneful midnight errands." In the Isle of Man it is called Hollandtide Eve; and in the North of England Nutcrack Night, from the popular charm of burning nuts. Young people fling nuts into the fire; if they lie still and burn together they prognosticate a happy marriage; but if they start from beside one another, it is regarded as an unlucky omen. Among other divinations, we may mention eating an apple before the looking-glass, running round the stack three times, procuring omens from apple-pippins, hemp-seed, &c. In the Midland Counties this vigil was formerly known as Snap-Apple Night.

OBITUARY.

MR. MACKENZIE, OF FAWLEY COURT.

Mr. Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, Bucks, Henley Park, Oxon, Newbie, in the county of Dumfries, and Auchenskeoch, in the county of Kirkcudbright, J.P. and D.L., died recently, aged seventy. He was the youngest son of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Fairburn, Ross-shire, a civil engineer, and brother of the late Mr. William Mackenzie, who, first with Macintosh and then under Fletcher and Telford, assisted in most of the great works, railways, canals, &c., of his time, and was a partner in the eminent firm of Mackenzie and Brassey, as was also the gentleman whose death we record. By his energy, ability, and successful contracts, Mr. Edward Mackenzie realised a large fortune, and purchased, in 1853, the manor and estate of Fawley Court, Bucks, previously the seat of the family of Williams-Freeman. Here, in the old mansion, built by Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Mackenzie resided up to his decease, being a magistrate for the counties of Bucks, Oxford, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, a Deputy Lieutenant also for Oxfordshire, and its High Sheriff in 1862. He married, first, Jan. 29, 1839, Mary, daughter of Mr. William Dalziel, of The Craigs, Dumfriesshire; and secondly, in 1864, Ellen, daughter of Mr. James Mullett. By the former he leaves four sons and six daughters. The eldest of the former, William Dalzell Mackenzie, M.A., is a barrister, and served as High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1873.

SIR WALTER TARLETON.

Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., died on the 25th ult. He was born in 1811, the son of Mr. Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth Castle, in the county of Chester, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Mr. Philip Egerton, of Oulton Park, and was grandnephew of General Sir Banastre Tarleton, G.C.B. He entered the Royal Navy in 1824, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1879. During the intervening period he saw much service. Throughout the last Burmese war he commanded H.M.S. Fox, was present at the capture of Rangoon, at which he led a storming party, and was in command of the naval forces when Pegu was taken. He commanded also the first expedition up the Irrawaddy, which resulted in the occupation of the town of Prome and the dispersal of the Burmese army. From 1866 to 1869 he was Controller-General of Coastguard, A.D.C. to the Queen 1861 to 1866, and Naval Lord of the Admiralty 1871 to 1874, and Admiral Superintendent of Coastguard and Naval Reserves 1874 to 1876. The distinction of K.C.B. was conferred on him in 1873. He had medals and clasp for Burmah, and was awarded the Flag Officers' Good Service pension. He married, 1861, Finetta Esther, daughter of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major Edward Haughton, late 98th Regiment, on Sept. 29, at Levally, Enniskillen, aged thirty-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel George O'Boyen Ottley, Bengal Army, on the 1st inst., at Cornwall-road, aged seventy.

The Rev. John James Barlow, Vicar of Kempsford, Hon. Canon of Bristol, Rural Dean of Fairford, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on the 27th ult., aged sixty-four.

Lady Elizabeth Leigh, wife of Mr. Egerton Leigh, of West Hall and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire, on the 1st inst., at West Hall, near Knutsford. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the present Earl of Bantry, and sister to Lady Ardilaun.

Lady Elizabeth Murray, on the 24th ult., at The Elms, Dulwich, aged seventy-seven. She was second daughter of William, third Earl of Mansfield, by Frederica, his wife, daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

The Rev. Edward Powlett Blunt, Rector of Spettisbury-cum-Charlton, Dorset, on the 24th ult., at the Rectory, aged seventy-four. He was second son of Mr. James Blunt, of Wallop House, Hants, whose grandfather was Sir Henry Blunt, second Baronet, of Heathfield Park, Sussex.

The Rev. John Waddington, D.D., a prominent Congregationalist minister and historian, on the 24th ult., at Surrey-place, London, in his seventieth year. Dr. Waddington commenced his [illegible] al career at Stockport, and was engaged subsequently in Southwark from 1846 to 1871. He was author of various pamphlets on theological subjects.

Lieut.-Colonel George Romney Rawlinson, of Graythwaite, Lancashire, formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, suddenly, at Great Malvern, on the 21st ult. He was born June 3, 1837, the second son of the late Mr. John Job Rawlinson, of Graythwaite, J.P., by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Romney, B.D., of Whitestock Hall, Lancashire, and descended from an old county family.

Mr. John Page Reade, of Crowe Hall, Ipswich, J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk (High Sheriff 1865), on the 28th ult., at Graton, Torquay, aged seventy-three. He was the second son of the late Mr. George Reade, of Crowe Hall, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Swinton, of Swinton, Berwickshire. He married, firstly, 1829, Helen, younger daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, in the county of Dumbarton; and secondly, in 1854, Lady Mary, second daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ranfurly, and leaves issue.

Mr. James Henry Deakin, of Moseley Park, Cheshire, and of Werrington Park, Cornwall, Lord of the Manors of St. Stephens and Werrington, Constable of Launceston Castle, J.P., Hon. Colonel 33rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, on the 23rd ult., at his residence, Moseley Park, near Cheadle, aged fifty-seven. He was formerly a merchant at Manchester, and, having realised a considerable fortune, purchased some years since the fine estate of Werrington, in Cornwall. In 1874 he was returned, in the Conservative interest, for the neighbouring borough of Launceston, but was unseated on petition. He married, 1846, Martha, daughter of Mr. John Newton, and leaves issue. His eldest son, James Henry, was M.P. for Launceston 1874 to 1877.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the cover.

G B S (Strand).—You shall have a report upon the position after it has been again examined.

C B C (Clifton).—The lady's proposed solution of No. 1908 is met by 1. K takes P. We are glad to hear from you again.

A M (Strand).—If neither King nor Rook has been moved, a player can castle whether the King has been checked or not. Letters addressed to us on a Thursday cannot be answered in the next Issue.

E G (Westfield).—We have already referred to the solution of No. 1906.

C F (Brunswick).—We have addressed a letter to you on the subject.

Du F St (Dorchester-place).—The correction of your four-move problem is noted; but that style of problem, Knight and Rook against the solitary King, was brought down to what our American cousins would call "hard pan" half a century ago. You should study Alexandre's collection of chess problems to note what to avoid; what to do may then be left to yourself.

N C (Hastings).—Thanks for the trouble you have taken; but the game is not up to the standard of publication.

R A (Brompton).—Two of the four prize sets in the American competition have stood the test of public examination—viz., "Sub hoc signo vinces" and "Varieties."

C T B (Manchester).—Problem No. 1908 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Kt 7th. See answer to C B C.

W J E (Dewsbury).—It is an interesting position in which White with the move should win. Look at No. 1910 again.

D W C (Barnaul, Siberia).—Thanks for the budget of problems.

B L D (Westminster).—Damiano's work, "Libro da Imparare," &c., was re-published a few years ago by Preti, of Paris. You can probably obtain a copy through a bookseller or newsagent.

A G M (Port Elizabeth).—Your solution of No. 1899 is correct.

P S S (Ilford).—You are right, of course, as regards the dual solution, and also as to the cause of that "effect defective."

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1908 received from R H Brooks, A Chapman, Cant, W J Eggleston, L Chappelle (Malta), A C Edwards, J Tucker, W F Payne, Onno, James Atkinson, Brough (Alexandria), B C M S, and P S Shenele.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1909 received from Hofstede de Groot, Cant, J Tucker, Onno, Ch Pompe, James Atkinson, M H Moorhouse, W J Eggleston, P S Shenele, Dr F St, F E Purchas, G C Baxter, and Alfred W Hale.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1910 received from H B, R H Brooks, Julia Short, East Marden, Shadforth, Cant, Lulu, James Dobson, A R, F W, Norman Rumbelow, J W W, W Biddle, Baker Oun, Semaj, E L G, No Name (Edgerton), H Langford, A Keutish Man, One of Them, Elsie, Chessophile, C C E, Ben Nevis, R Jessop, T Barrington, C Oswald, H Brewster, D Templeton, T Greenbank, R Ingersoll, B Dyke, C S Coxe, G L Mayne, Helen Lee, D W Kell, An Old Hand, W Warren, F R J, H Blacklock, S Farrant, E Elsbury, C Darragh, N Cator, E P Vulliamy, J Nepven, A C Edwards, Agostino Bozzini, W F Payne, Quince, W M Curtis, Alice and Charlie, M H Moorhouse, P S Shenele, Gogarth Lodge (Llandudno), W Burr, E F (Winchester), Dr F St, Carioca, Frank E Purchas, Muriel, G C Baxter, J Glossop, Alfred W Hale, E Louden, and Alpha.

Solution of Problem No. 1909.

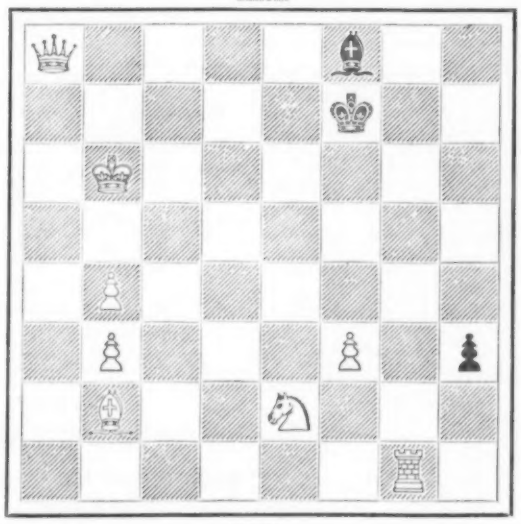
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R sq	K to B 3rd*
2. Kt to R 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
3. B to Q 8th. Mate.	

* If Black play 1. R to K 6th, or 1. R to K 7th, or 1. R to Kt 7th, White continues 2. Kt to Q 4th, discovering check, mating with Queen on Bishop accordingly; and if 1. K to B 5th, then 2. Q to R 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1912.

By Dr. F. Steingass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm*, of New York, announces that the match between Messrs. Neill and Davidson, of Philadelphia, has been brought to a premature conclusion by the resignation of Mr. Neill, the cause assigned being pressure of business and delicate health. Of the seven games played in the match, Mr. Davidson won three, Mr. Neill won two, and two were drawn. We quote the final game from the Philadelphia *Times*.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. R to K Kt sq	R to Kt 2nd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	22. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to R 2nd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	23. P to B 5th	Q R to K Kt sq
5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th	24. Q Kt takes P	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to B 3rd	Castles	25. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
		26. Q to B 3rd	

An extraordinary blunder for a strong player at the sixth move of a match game. 6. P to Q Kt 4th, followed by 7. P to Q 4th, is the correct line of play here. The move in the text loses a Pawn.

7. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B		
8. Kt takes P	R to K sq		
9. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th		
10. P to K 5th	P to Q 5th		
11. Castles	Kt to Kt 5th		
12. B to B 4th	B to B 4th		
13. P to K R 3rd	Kt to R 3rd		
14. B takes Kt	P takes B		
15. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd		
16. P to B 4th	P to B 4th		
17. P takes P	B takes B P		
18. Q to B 2nd	K to R sq		
19. Q Kt to Q 2nd	R to K Kt sq		

An unfortunate slip, indeed. As the *Times* observes, 26. Q to Q 2nd is the correct move.

26.	Q to B 5th (ch)
27. K to R sq	R takes P
28. R takes R	

There are some chances in White's favour springing from 27. P to K 6th (discovering check); but Black, with careful play, should win eventually, we think.

28.	Q takes Kt
29. R to K Kt sq	Q takes P (ch)
30. R to R 2nd	Q to B 6th (ch)
31. K R to Kt 2nd	R to Kt 4th
32. P to K 6th (dis. ch)	P to B 3rd.

Black resigned.

The following amusing *Partie* was played a short time ago on board the steam-ship Britannia, in the Pacific Ocean, between Mr. F. Fesser and a fellow-passenger.

(*King's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to K sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. Q to Q 2nd	R to Q sq
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. P to Q B 4th	K to B sq
5. B takes P (ch)		17. Q to R 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd
		18. Q to Q 2nd	

The attack obtained by this sacrifice is very brief in its course, and the move has gone out of vogue for many years.

5.	K takes B		
6. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q sq		
7. Q takes Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd		
8. Q takes B P	P to Q 3rd		
9. Kt to Q 3rd			

White is certainly at sea here. The right square for the Knight is Q B 4th.

9.	B to K 3rd		
10. Castles	B to Kt 2nd		
11. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q 2nd		
12. Kt to K B 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd		

White never recovers the time lost in the abortive manœuvre begun on the fifteenth move.

18.	B to Q 2nd		
19. P to Q 5th	Kt takes K P		
20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt		
21. R to B 4th	B to Q 5th (ch)		
22. K to R sq	Q R to B sq		
23. P takes Kt	B takes P		
24. R takes R	R takes R		
25. P to K R 3rd	R to B 8th (ch)		
26. K to R 2nd	B to K 4th (ch).		

White resigned.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* for October shows no signs of dissolution, although it is threatened with the secession of its principal editors and contributors at the end of the current volume. The opening notes and queries this month refer to the "Ruy Lopez" and the analysis thereof by Mr. Barnes, of New York, published in the *Canadian Spectator*. It is not a far cry, nowadays, from Madrid to Montreal. The games are selected from those played at the recent meetings at Wiesbaden and Brunswick, and from a collection, in MS., of games played by the late Mr. Cochrane in India.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1879) with two codicils (dated 26th and 30th of the same month) of Monsieur François Xavier Branicki, late of No. 54, Rue Abbatucci, Paris, who died on Nov. 22 last, at Syout, in Upper Egypt, was proved in London on the 18th ult. by Charles Saint Anga Berceon, the executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Madame Pelagie Branicki, born Comtesse Zamoyski, his house in the Rue Abbatucci with its dependencies, and the furniture, objects of art, pictures, wines, and all supplies; to his brother, Gregoire Constantine Branicki, and his nephew, Count Ladilas Branicki, one half of his property between them, subject to their paying thereout 100,000f. to his clerks and servants; 100,000f. to Miss Constance Gurska; and an annuity of 2500f. to his valet de chambre, Mohammed Fadil; one fourth of his property, as reserved by law, to Augustin Branicki; and the remaining fourth of his property is directed to be divided into ten parts, one part of which he gives to his said brother and nephew to be distributed among the poor; two parts each to his nephews Stanilas Potocki and Antoine Potocki, and the Comtesse de Comminge; and one part each to Alexandre Stylinski, François Sapieha, and his nephew Theobald de Choiseuil.

The will (dated May 13, 1874) of Mr. George Checkland, formerly of Leicester, but late of Hawkswick, near St. Albans, Herts, coal and iron master, who died on May 25 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Millicent Checkland, the widow, George Edward Checkland, the son, and George Griffiths Williams, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and all his residential furniture, plate, pictures, books, wines, household effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £1500 for life, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her marrying again; to his servant, Mary Stuffins, 19 guineas; to his clerks, Arthur Taylor and E. M. Blackwell, £100 each; to the Leicester Infirmary and the Church Missionary Society, £100 each; and to the Leicester Dispensary and the Curates Augmentation Fund, £50 each. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives in equal shares to all his children.

The will (dated June 12, 1874) with a codicil of Mr. Robert William Gaussen, late of Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Viscount Cole, and Robert George Gaussen and Cassamajor William Gaussen, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his son Robert George, £10,000, and his household furniture, effects, live and dead stock; to his son Cassamajor William, £9000, in addition to what he is entitled to under testator's marriage settlement; to his executor, Viscount Cole, £100; and legacies to his housekeeper, gamekeeper, steward, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is given upon trust so as to go with his settled estates, and his diamonds, gems, and jewellery are made heirlooms, to be held therewith.

The will (dated Sept. 4, 1877) with a codicil (dated Oct. 3 following) of Mr. Thomas Veasey, late of South Lodge, Baldock, Herts, who died on Aug. 26 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Catherine Anna Veasey, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the Hitchin Infirmary; 19 guineas each to the National or Church Schools of Baldock and Weston, Herts; and, after the death of his wife, £300 to the Hitchin Infirmary, £200 to the Baldock Almshouses, and 19 guineas each to the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England, and the Hunt Servants' Benefit Society.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1877) of Mr. John Skirrow Wright, Chairman of the Birmingham Liberal Association, and M.P. for Nottingham, was proved at the District Registry, Lichfield, on Aug. 7 last, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after giving several legacies to his own and his wife's relations, bequeaths £200 each to the People's Chapel, Great King-street, Hockley, the General Hospital, Birmingham, and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; and £100 each to the London Sunday School Union, Old Bailey, and the Birmingham Sunday School Union, all to be paid within two years and free of duty. The whole of the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Wright, for her sole use and benefit during her lifetime, and at her death £5000 each is given to his daughters, Mrs. Amy Ransom and Miss Kate Wright, and to his youngest son, Harold; £3000 to the family of his son Egbert; and the ultimate residue to his sons Alfred and Frank, in the proportions of three fifths to the former and two fifths to the latter. The testator states he prefers that none of his family should wear any mourning.

The will (re-executed on Jan. 27, 1880) with a codicil (dated March 2 following) of William Watkin Edward Wynne, late of Peniarth, Merionethshire, who died on June 9 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., and Charles Watkin Williams Wynne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 14, 1877) of Mr. Benjamin Dixon, late of Wickham Mills, Wickham Bishops, Essex, miller, who died on July 14 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Robert Walker Dixon and Thomas Butler Dixon, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the London Missionary Society and the Essex Home Congregational Missionary Society; and £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Congregational School, Lewisham, Kent, the Essex and Hertfordshire Benevolent Society for the Relief of Dissenting Ministers, and the Essex and Colchester Hospital.

The will (dated July 25, 1879) with a codicil (dated March 9, 1880) of the Rev. George Martin Barrow, late of Writtle, near Chelmsford, Essex, who died on July 25 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by James Scarlett and Frank Pellatt Suthery, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated July 31, 1878) of Mr. William Henry Giles Kingston, the well-known writer, late of Stormont Lodge, Willesden, who died on Aug. 6 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Agnes Kingston, the widow, and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate for her own use and benefit. The personalty is sworn under £4000.

The annual conference of the Association of Librarians of the United Kingdom was opened in Edinburgh on Tuesday. Thirty-five new members were elected. The chairman, Mr. Small, of the University Library, gave the opening address, in which he dealt with the work of the last three years, and of their future prospects. Speaking of the libraries they would visit while in Edinburgh, he mentioned that they represented a total of upwards of 700,000 volumes avai[illegible]e to the literary public of Edinburgh.

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There are three kinds, distinguished from each other by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread.

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SUEZ ORANGE TOOTH PASTE secures the permanent removal of tartar, and by daily use restores the whiteness of the teeth.

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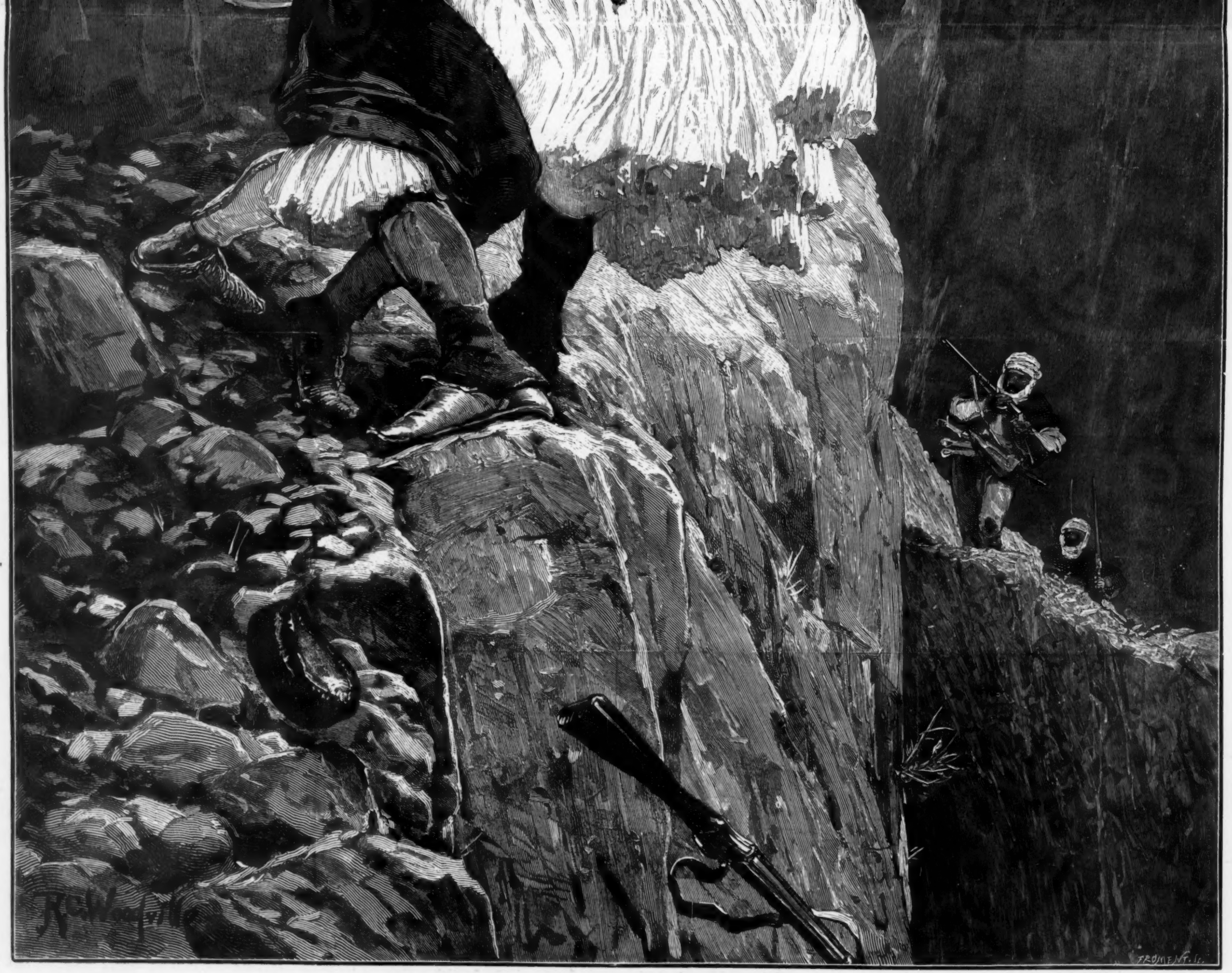

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